

J. R. RACE & CO.

HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF CHILDREN AND BOYS'

Cloth and Fine Beaver Overcoats,

Which they will sell at Less than Cost.

COME AND SEE THEM. THEY ARE JUST THE THING FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

JUST RECEIVED

AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

Neckties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Gloves and Scarfs.

WHITE SHIRTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEITHER LAUNDRIED OR UNLAUNDRIED

OUR MERCHANT

TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

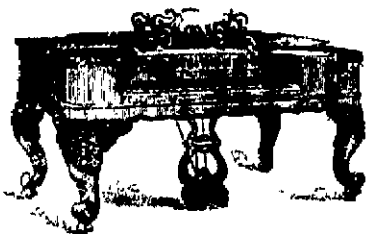
Is running as usual, and Suits of all kinds are made to order on short notice, and

FITS WARRANTED.

J. R. RACE & CO.

Dec 12-1877

BUY THE BEST!



Steinway's Pianos

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

Two Medals of Honor and Two Diplomas of Merit, at the International Exhibition 1876, for the "Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles." Warranted for any length of time.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS AND FAVORITE

"GEORGE STECK" PIANO,

A First-Class Instrument, at a moderate price, fully warranted for five years. Other makes from \$200 upward. Terms easy. The

"MASON & HAMLIN" ORGANS!

Have not only been AWARDED THE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, but have been unanimously selected by the judges as the best of the several organs of such instruments, being the only organs awarded this rank.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S STANDARD ORGANS

Noted for Superior Excellence in Tone, Design and Finish, and Economy in Cost. A New and Superior Percussion Stop, the

"CAMPANELLA"

Second-Hand Instruments Taken in Exchange for New Ones.

A Complete Assortment of SMALL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, SILENT MUSIC, &c., always on hand at

J. GOLDSTEIN'S

Music Store, Water Street, Decatur, Ill.

Dec. 10 d&w

NEW MEAT MARKET

ADAM KREHER, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Decatur, that he has opened a new Meat Market on the southeast

Corner of Morgan and Cerro Gordo Sts., Opposite Hawthorn's Clock Tower. Manufacture, where he will always have on hand a full line of Fresh Meats, Sausages, Pickled, etc. He invites a call, assuring the public that his meats are first quality and prices lower than any other market in the city. FOR CASH.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 10, 1877-1878.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Shellabarger & Co.'s

Flour is Giving Splendid Satisfaction.

Leave your orders at the Book Store of J. B. HAND & CO., near Postoffice, and they will receive prompt attention.

PICKS AS FOLLOWS:

Best White Wheat Flour, \$2.25 per cwt

Choice XXXX Family, 2.00

ONLY 19, 1877-1878

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Shuck, Hammer & Co., bankrupts, are hereby requested to call at the store of Shuck & McElroy and pay the same without delay.

B. O. McFARLAND, Assignee.

Dec. 28, 1877-1878

UTILIZE THE WIND.

As we cannot all have what we want in the way of music, perhaps the following information how to make the most of what all can get may be acceptable: Double, twist and wax strong silk thread, tie a knot on each end, make two little wedges of soft wood with the little end split up a quarter of an inch, and put one on each end of the thread, the knot keeping it from slipping through. Now stretch it as tightly as possible between the sashes of a window where the wind will play upon it; fasten firmly with the wedges, and your room will be filled with music so soft and sweet, so full of changeable harmony, you will almost fancy it the music of angel voices, and listening to it will beguile many an hour of pain and weariness. By making the string coarser or finer, different tones will be produced, but all full of rest and sweetness.

PROMISES.

Everybody ought to be good, and honest, and virtuous; it is impossible to be too honest; but how few of us are really so! There are a great many people who are honest away from home. They make home promises only to break them. As husbands they make a thousand and one promises to their wives, and hint a thousand good things and raise many pleasant expectations that they never seem to think of again. As wives they practice a thousand little deceptions, equivocate many times, when straightforward honesty was just the thing required. As parents they conceal, go around the truth, deceive, and often falsify to their children, when the truth is always the better, always the best. The children see their parents' double dealings, see their want of integrity, and learn to cheat, deceive and equivocate. The child is too often a "ship of theod block

CORN ILLINOIS AND IOWA.

The Chicago Journal, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry, gives the following concerning the corn crop of 1876 and 1877, in the two great corn producing states of the northwest:

In 1876 the corn crop of Illinois aggregated about 249,200,000 bushels. Iowa, in 1876, produced about 115,200,000 bushels. The corn product for 1877 in both of these states was much larger than that of 1876. That of Illinois being about 301,000,000, and that of Iowa probably about 200,000,000. As regards the quantity of corn produced from an acre, as nearly as a fair estimate can be made, the average is about forty-five bushels in either of the states named.

A MAN who climbed a chestnut-tree the other day lost his hold and fell, but his coat caught on a broken limb, and he hung in the air. When he was taken down he said he not only came near losing his life, but his good name as well. "For," said he, "people who hear of the accident might think I had suspended"

WHENEVER AND WHEREVER

Diseases of a choleraic type prevail, or there is cause to apprehend a visit from them, the system should be toned, regulated and reinforced by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Perfect digestion and a regular habit of body are the best safeguards against such maladies, and both are secured by this inestimable and extremely serviceable in remedying such disorders. If promptly taken in bilious cases, it is usually necessary to restore the tone of the relaxed bowels, and this is one of the specific effects of this medicine. "Wind on the stomach, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, indigestion and other symptoms of disturbed action in the gastric and hepatic regions, are also speedily relieved by this excelsior remedy. As a family medicine it is invaluable, since it promptly and completely remedies those ailments which are of the most frequent occurrence."

Jan 8 d&w

MONEY INVESTED

In town lots, at bed-rock prices, in a city of steady and healthy growth, can neither shrink in value, burn up or blow away; and savings deposited in this class of property will, sooner or later, give to the depositor a home, secure to himself, his wife and children, against the evasions of landlords and creditors in the way of adversity. I have desirable suburban lots in twenty parts of the city, among them some twenty on North Water Street, within three blocks of the center of business, and I am now throwing open for sale a considerable number of choice lots on North Water Street, in the heart of the city, very convenient to business, which I will sell at such prices and on such terms of payment as will put a good lot within the reach of every thrifty citizen who may wish to own a home.

E. B. DUFFIE,

At the office of Warren & Duffie.

Dec. 19-1877

Ladies' Mullin, Underwear and Merino.

The only place you can buy such goods to your advantage is at M. Goranoff's.

Dec. 14-1877

Wanted—Homes for six girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven years.

J. W. BURKMAN, Supervisor.

'CHEAP CHARLEY'

NO MISREPRESENTATION.



ONE PRICE ONLY.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

THE BATTLE IS OVER.

And the Wounded Little Middleman is Groaning in Decatur.

CHEAP CHARLEY IS VICTORIOUS

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WICKED CONTINUES, AND THE PEOPLE HAVE AT LAST ACHIEVED THEIR RIGHTS.

THEY CAN BUY CLOTHING,

OF "CHEAP CHARLEY" AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW ANY REGULAR LIST PRICE. The reason you can buy of "Cheap Charley" at such low prices is that he does his own manufacturing and

SELLS ONLY CLOTHING OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

The future, it is impossible for a

Little Middleman to compete with him.

If one merchant is more enterprising than others, and sells goods of his own manufacture at lower prices than all others, and the people will flock to his store and buy of him, of course the middleman will "squelch," but that cannot be helped. We shall continue to sell as low as ever.

Our prices in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods are lower than ever. One price only.

IF GOODS NOT AS REPRESENTED, THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDABLE.

CHEAP CHARLEY,

Corner East Main and Water Streets, Decatur, Ill.

Corner Main and Water Sts., Decatur, Iowa.

HEADQUARTERS—72 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

Kaufman & Bachrach.

Dec. 1, 1877 d&w

The Singer Sewing Machines \$35 and up.

The New White Sewing Machines \$35 and up.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES all kinds \$5 AND UP.

Tuckers, Ruffles, Cordons, Binders, Quilters, Hemmers, Embroiders, and general supplies for all machines. GENUINE NEEDLES, PURE SPERM OIL, BOX PLAITERS, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to repairing all kinds of Sewing Machines, at the Singer Office.

Dec. 24, 1877 d&w

GEO. P. BLUME,

No. 28 Merchant Street.

LOST OR STOLEN!

Last Saturday or Sunday, December 16th and 17th, a pocketbook, in which, among other things, were the following notes:

One for one hundred dollars, made in October, 1876, by Theodore Stein, due in six months at 10 per cent, credited by \$10 interest.

One for three hundred dollars, made October, 1876, by Wm. Evans, due in 12 months at 10 per cent, credited by 2 years' interest.

One for two hundred dollars, made February, 1877, by Honey Bunting, due in 6 months at 10 per cent, credited by 2 years' interest.

One for one hundred and sixty dollars, made March 1877, by August Meyer, due 1 year at ten per cent.

One for one hundred and sixty dollars, made August, 1877, by William Haring, due in 18 months at 10 per cent.

One for fifty dollars, made February, 1877, by Bon Austin, 4 months at 10 per cent.

One for two hundred dollars, made September, 1877, by H. H. Hulsestone, 18 months at ten per cent.

One for three hundred dollars, made November, 1877, by Billie Moore, 1 day after date at 10 per cent.

One for one hundred dollars, made February or March, 1877, by Henry Fearing to H. H. Hill, by him endorsed to Frank Meyer. All except those assigned to H. H. Hill are payable to me.

\$25 REWARD

Will be paid for their return to me, or, if they are lost, for their safe delivery to me, if they are lost.

All persons are warned against buying said notes.

HERMAN J. MYERS.

Dec. 19-1877

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Clerk's office until the 10th day of January, 1878, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of employing a Surveyor for the County Poor Farm for the year commencing March 1st, 1878.

Dec. 21-1877

D. W. BRENNEMAN, J. N. HOYT, JOHN LONGSTREET, GEORGE W. WARD, WILLIAM GRASON, Committee.

FOR SALE.

In consequence of my removal from the city, I will sell cheap for cash my premises on Mason Street, 11 feet front, nicely set in trees and shrubbery; house in good repair; 2 rooms, bath and cellar; barn and outhouses. Also will sell horse and buggy.

Dec. 23-1877

J. W. SMITH.

Great Closing-Out Sale

JEWELRY

The Finest and Most Select Stock in the city, which will be sold at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

THESE GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN BOUGHT FOR CASH, hence I can sell them at least 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER than ever offered before. I would call your attention to prices on a few staple articles, all other goods in proportion.

Solid Gold Rings, from \$1 to \$2.

Fine Rolled Plate Chains, from \$2 to \$3.

Gold Studs, \$1 and upward.

Ladies' Solid Gold Sets, \$3 and upward.

Genuine Elgin, Waltham and Springfield Watches, \$12 to \$15.

Fine Solid Cases at Great Bargains.

Clocks, from \$1 and upward.

Also, a Full Line of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Musical Instruments Less than Cost.

Call and be convinced.

H. POST,

No. 26 Merchant Street.

Dec. 7-1877-d&w

FOUND AT LAST

The Perfection of

HARD COAL BASE BURNERS!

—Viz: The—

CROWN JEWEL.

—Also the—

GOOD RECORD.

Which is an Excellent Stove and at

Very Low Prices

For Soft Coal call and see the

CROWN DIAMOND,

Revolution and Rotary

Also a full assortment of all kinds of

COAL & WOOD STOVES.

—A Full Line of—

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

ETC., ETC.,

'RICES GREATLY REDUCED

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

Oct 17-1877

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the World."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notes of the Press.

"The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country, and carries much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. —London Leader."

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a source of more interesting and better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country. —Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—Baltimore Sun.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S. HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00. \$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY and HAZARD to one address for one year, \$10.00; two for \$18.00; three for \$24.00. For one address only, postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or HAZARD will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at the rate of \$4.00 each, paid for one year, in advance, or \$20.00 for five, without extra charge, for \$20.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volume of the Weekly commences with the year. A net time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the telegraphic check and order are enclosed, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$65.00 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Orders for each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only. Address HENRY & BROTHERS, New York.

HENRY EBERT,

Cor. of Prairie and Water Streets,

Has a full line of Candles, Fruits, Nuts, etc., and a very complete stock of Groceries and Tobacco. He invites all his friends to give him a call.

Oct 18-1877

W. W. FOSTER, Provisional Assignee.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THA R. CURTIS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

No. 25 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Collections a Specialty.

REVEREND—Poddecock & Burrows, Bankers; J. M. Milkin & Co., Bankers; A. T. Hill, Bank; John Ulrich, Wholesale Grocer; J. H. Buss & Co., Clothiers; Linn & Hermann, Merchants; Capt. R. P. Lytle, Postmaster. Nov. 14, 1877-d&w

BLYTHE & TROWBRIDGE,

DENTISTS,

Offer their professional services to the public. Continuous Gun Work a Specialty. Office in Opera Block, over H. L. Work's grocery store, Decatur, Ill. Work warranted. Nov. 14, 1877-d&w

FRANK W. HAINES,

BILL POSTER,

Distributor and Agent Smith's Opera House, must be furnished with inquiry at the REPUBLICAN Counting Room.

E. P. BARTLETT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Prairie street, over "Globe" Book and Shoe store, next to "Our Drug Store." Having located permanently in Decatur for the purpose of my professional services in all cases, will be found at my office at all hours, day and night, unless previously engaged elsewhere. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Jan 17-1878

R. B. TEONARD,

Teacher of Dancing.

Orders sent to Prof. Goodman's, in Brownson's Hall, or at Mr. Leonard's residence, corner Broadway and East William streets, will be promptly attended to. Spool-dances—Waltzing—Quick-Stepping—Souris—Private lessons given at the house of pupils if preferred. No classes. Pupils can commence at any time. Out of town classes instructed on reasonable terms. Nov 19-1877

S. J. BUNTEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Successor to Dr. J. W. Booth, Decatur, Ill. Office on East Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Booth. Residence No. 22 West Eldorado street. May 28-1877-d&w

JOSEPH M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor

J. R. RACE & CO.

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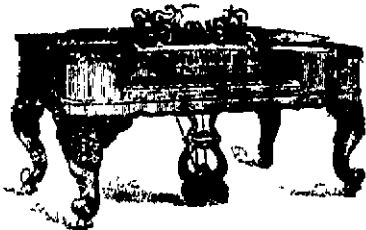
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B. O. MCKENNOTH, Assignee.

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No. 28 Merchant Street.

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And some notes made by Frank Meyer. All except those assigned to H. H. Hill are payable to me.

\$25 REWARD

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HERMAN J. MYERS.

Dec. 19-1878

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Clerk's office until the 10th day of January, 1878, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of employing a steward for the County Poor Farm for the year commencing March 1st, 1878.

D. W. BURNHAM, J. N. BOYD, JOHN LONGSTREET, JAMES WALD, WILLIAM GRASON, Committee.

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Gold Studs, \$1 and upward.

Ladies' Solid Gold Sets, \$3 and upward.

Genuine Elgin, Waltham and Springfield Watches, \$12 to \$15.

Fine Solid Cases at Great Bargains.

Clocks, from \$1 and upward.

Also, a Full Line of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Musical Instruments Less than Cost.

Call and be convinced.

H. POST,

No. 26 Merchant Street.

Dec. 7-1877-d&w

FOUND AT LAST

The Perfection of

HARD COAL BASE BURNERS!

—Viz: The—

CROWN JEWEL.

—Also the—

GOOD RECORD.

Which is an Excellent Stove and at

Very Low Prices

For Soft Coal call and see the

CROWN DIAMOND,

Revolution and Rotary

Also a full assortment of all kinds of

COAL & WOOD STOVES.

—A Full Line of—

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

ETC., ETC.,

'RICES GREATLY REDUCED

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

Oct 17-1877 d&w

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"

"The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notes of the Press.

"The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. It carries much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. —London Leader."

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a source of more interesting and better illustrated paper of the day than in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.—Baltimore Sun.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S. HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00. \$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY and HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00; two of HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00; one of HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00; one of HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4.00.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or HARPER'S WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at the rate of \$2.00 per volume, or at the rate of \$1.00 per volume, without extra charge, for \$2.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volume of the Weekly commences with the year. A net time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the telegraphic check and order are enclosed, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-one Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.00 per volume, freight at a price of purchase.

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Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals only. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HENRY EBERT,

Cor. of Prairie and Water Streets,

Has a full line of Candles, Fruits, Nuts, etc., and a very complete stock of Groceries and Tobacco. He invites all his friends to give him a call.

Oct 18-1877

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of Newell & Hammer to call and make immediate payment and save costs.

W. W. FORBES, Assignee.

Dec. 28-1877

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THA R. CUNTER.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

No. 25 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Collections a Specialty.

REVEREND—Poddecock & Burrows, bankers; J. M. Milkin & Co., bankers; A. T. Hill, Notary Public; John Ulrich, wholesale grocer; J. H. Buss & Co., clothiers; Linn & Hermann, merchants; Capt. R. P. Lytle, Postmaster.

Nov. 14, 1877-d&w

BLYTHE & TROWBRIDGE.

DENTISTS,

Offer their professional services to the public. Continuous Gun Work a specialty. Office in Opera Block, over H. L. Work's grocery store, Decatur, Ill. Work warranted.

Dec. 14, 1877-1878

FRANK W. HAINES.

BILL POSTER,

Distributor and Agent Smith's Opera House, must be furnished with inquiry at the REPUBLICAN Counting Room.

E. P. BARTLETT.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Prairie street, over "Globe" Post and Shoe store, next to "Our Drug Store." Having located permanently in Decatur for the practice of my profession, I would respectfully ask the citizens of Decatur and vicinity to give me a share of their patronage, guaranteeing on my part scientific treatment in all cases. Will be found at my office at all hours, day and night, unless previously engaged elsewhere. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.

Nov 12-1877

R. B. LEONARD.

Teacher of Dancing.

Orders left at Prof. Goodman's, in Brownson's Hall, or at Mr. Leonard's residence, corner Broadway and East William streets, will be promptly attended to. Specialties—Dancing, Quadrilles, and general instruction in all cases. Given at the house of pupils if preferred. No classes. Pupils can commence at any time. Out of town classes instructed on reasonable terms.

Nov 12-1877

S. J. BUNDEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Successor to Dr. J. W. Booth, Decatur, Ill. Office on East Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Booth. Residence No. 22 West Eldorado street. May 28-1877 d&w

J. JOSEPH M. CLOKEY,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Office over the Decatur National Bank. Special attention to matters in Probate and Chancery. Decatur, Ill., Apr. 8-77.

D. J. DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM.

R. C. DAWKINS, A. R. Cunningham.

DENTISTS,

Office over Thacker, Hammer & Co's Bank, Decatur, Illinois

The Daily Republican.
H. K. WARRICK, J. N. MORSE.
HANSEN & MOSSER PUBLISHERS,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1878.
Last Monday the new officers of the City of Philadelphia entered upon the discharge of their duties. The president of the common council in his address stated that the municipal debt was so small that it only cost the city \$5,000,000 annually to pay the interest. Singularly enough, he did not extend the usual congratulations of the season.
It would appear that the volume of trade between the United States and Brazil is sufficient to authorize the establishment of a regular line of steamers, such as has been projected. In 1877 our imports from Brazil were valued at \$43,496,041, and the exports to that country were \$7,498,118.
During last quarter the Postmaster General says there were more than 200 Post Offices in the South which have so increased their business as to become what is called Presidential offices—that is, offices the Postmasters of which have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Judge Key considers that this indicates an increase in the prosperity of that section.
The London Times says: "IT COULD NOT BE CALLED IN ANY SENSE REPUDIATION IF SILVER WERE MADE THE SOLE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES TO-MORROW." Who are the men who accuse their countrymen of dishonor by this act while this great organ of English opinion scolds the idea of such a thing?
The Illinois State Temperance Reform Club has issued the following call for a State Temperance Convention:
To the Temperance Reform Clubs, also the Red Ribbon, Blue Ribbon, Royal Purple, Washingtonians and Christian Temperance Union Clubs of Illinois:
We cordially invite you to send delegates to meet with us in State Convention to be held in Joliet the 20th of next February.
We wish to make one grand united effort of the temperance reform in Illinois. By combining our efforts, giving and receiving advice, making plans for the future, we hope with God's help to accomplish a noble work in the great cause of temperance.
K. J. HAMMOND, President.
522 West Madison Street, Chicago, Secretary.

In this United States there actually appears to exist a large class of citizens who take a stand for more money—greenbacks, silver, gold, for all three, they don't care which—and apparently hope in some way to load down their pockets with lucre, not by act of their own, but by act of Congress. These men own little or nothing as a rule, have no claims against anybody and owe much. Still they sit in public places and talk about hard times, the disorganized state of national finance, and suggest remedies—"Remonetization of silver!" "Unlimited coinage!" "Inflation of greenbacks!" "More money!" They would see warehouses filled with the precious stuff, and then go in and load up until their backs were green with packs of greenbacks, and their knees bending under the weight of coin. Aye, but would they? Not much.—The warehouse door would have its lock, and on the lock would exist the horrible inscription:
"Work is the key.
That opens it."
The following is the text of the silver bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate:
Be it enacted, etc., SECTION 1. That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1873, on which there shall be devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under the existing law.
SEC. 2.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
The amendments proposed by the senate committee, strikes out all after the word "contract," in the first section, providing for the deposit of bullion in the mints, etc., and substitutes the following:
And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 per month nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars, and any gain of seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury, as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$3,000,000.

For the purpose of counteracting the influence of the great silver mass meeting held here a short time since, Prof. Sumner of Yale college, was sent for to make a speech last Monday. The professor came. He labored long and assiduously to convince these western idiots, as the Times calls them, of the great evil to flow from the monetization of silver. He went into an exhaustive analysis of the relative values of gold and silver and dwelt long and raised hands in horror, in fact shed tears of sorrow, over the idea that the government should monetize silver and thereby pay off the foreign bondholders in a depreciated money. Silver is not worth as much by eight cents on the dollar as gold, and if silver should be monetized, then the government could pay off the English and German bondholders with silver and thereby cheat them out of eight cents on every dollar. He said it would be an act of repudiation and bad faith. *Bad faith is it!* Let us see. During the war when the government was struggling for existence, we asked these same bondholders to buy our bonds and thereby assist us in feeding and clothing the army. Not much, they said. We want none of the bonds of such a government. The consequence was that our bonds were carried by our own people. When the war was over then these foreign bondholders said, Oh, yes, we will take your bonds, we will buy them.—Then it was that the bonds were called in by the government and sold to these foreign chaps. The first bonds, it will be remembered, were in single denominations, so that any one who had 50 or 100 dollars could buy a bond; but the new bonds were made so large that the masses of the people could not touch them. This issue was taken largely by these foreign capitalists. It will also be remembered that when these bonds were issued they were made payable in coin, and the coin was gold and silver. The holders of the bonds understood perfectly that the government could pay the bonds in gold or silver. We had substantially equal amounts of each to pay with. In 1873 Dr. Linderman, who has charge of the mints of the United States, went to Europe and spent a few months in Germany and England. On his return he proposed a bill, which was submitted to a few senators and members of congress. The bill looked innocent enough on its face. The doctor winked at the chosen members of congress and senators and they winked at him. The bill was introduced and rushed through both houses without attracting much attention, and became a law. Long after it became a law a large majority of the members of congress learned for the first time that by the act silver was demonetized.—Grant never knew he had signed such a law until months afterwards. Neither of our senators knew they were voting for such a law. The effect of the law was this by way of illustration: Suppose one of your citizens is indebted, say \$10,000, to meet this obligation he has \$3,000 worth of wheat and \$5,000 worth of corn, but the government prohibits the sale of his corn or it is burned up. In such a case the citizen is put to considerable trouble to meet his obligation. The way it affects the people is this: property is high when money is plenty, and property is low when money is scarce. To illustrate: suppose the people, when silver was demonetized, had five hundred millions to carry on their business with; suppose that volume was decreased one-half, would there not be a depreciation in property to that extent? If two men have \$500 dollars each to buy a piece of property with, will that property not bring more than if there was but one? Or, if neither one has any money to buy with, what will it bring?
Silver was demonetized in the interest of capital; it was to make money dear and property cheap. It was in the interest of the bondholders. When money is plenty the former pays the jobber, the jobber pays the manufacturer; but when money is scarce the former spends but little, but what he does spend he has to borrow at the bank and pay interest, or buy on a credit. The merchant has to borrow and pay interest to go east to buy of the jobber or buy on time. The jobber has to buy on time of the manufacturer or borrow and pay per cent. Finance has paid the German indemnity and paid her own debt and has, to-day, \$12 per capita, and the people are prosperous. But suppose she had struck out of existence half the money of the country, as we have done, what would have been the consequence? Just what we see here, banks breaking, merchants breaking, business stagnated and poverty and ruin threatening the people. It may be a little disappointment to pay the bonds of the government in what we agreed to pay them in, but if congress will monetize silver and give us twice the amount of money to pay with that we now have, it does not seem that there will be any great deal of bad faith about it. Prof. Sumner or any other paid money-piece of the bondholder to the contrary notwithstanding.
MORE ANON.

Dr. Cowley, the naturalist of the Hayden Survey, does not seem to care for company. On the door of his office at Washington is the inscription:—"Notice to Visitors.—Blessings brighten as they take their flight, and the walls are hung with such mottoes as these: 'Exeat Omnes,' 'He who robs me of my time confers the charm of his personal presence at the expense of science.' 'Freedom from interruption cannot give.' 'Brevity is the soul of wit in visiting.' 'The simple fact of a door has a certain suggestiveness.'"
For a Christmas present get a pair of these fine albums, at Barber & Baker's, Dec. 2—d&wt

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.
PROF. SUMNER ON REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.
For the purpose of counteracting the influence of the great silver mass meeting held here a short time since, Prof. Sumner of Yale college, was sent for to make a speech last Monday. The professor came. He labored long and assiduously to convince these western idiots, as the Times calls them, of the great evil to flow from the monetization of silver. He went into an exhaustive analysis of the relative values of gold and silver and dwelt long and raised hands in horror, in fact shed tears of sorrow, over the idea that the government should monetize silver and thereby pay off the foreign bondholders in a depreciated money. Silver is not worth as much by eight cents on the dollar as gold, and if silver should be monetized, then the government could pay off the English and German bondholders with silver and thereby cheat them out of eight cents on every dollar. He said it would be an act of repudiation and bad faith. *Bad faith is it!* Let us see. During the war when the government was struggling for existence, we asked these same bondholders to buy our bonds and thereby assist us in feeding and clothing the army. Not much, they said. We want none of the bonds of such a government. The consequence was that our bonds were carried by our own people. When the war was over then these foreign bondholders said, Oh, yes, we will take your bonds, we will buy them.—Then it was that the bonds were called in by the government and sold to these foreign chaps. The first bonds, it will be remembered, were in single denominations, so that any one who had 50 or 100 dollars could buy a bond; but the new bonds were made so large that the masses of the people could not touch them. This issue was taken largely by these foreign capitalists. It will also be remembered that when these bonds were issued they were made payable in coin, and the coin was gold and silver. The holders of the bonds understood perfectly that the government could pay the bonds in gold or silver. We had substantially equal amounts of each to pay with. In 1873 Dr. Linderman, who has charge of the mints of the United States, went to Europe and spent a few months in Germany and England. On his return he proposed a bill, which was submitted to a few senators and members of congress. The bill looked innocent enough on its face. The doctor winked at the chosen members of congress and senators and they winked at him. The bill was introduced and rushed through both houses without attracting much attention, and became a law. Long after it became a law a large majority of the members of congress learned for the first time that by the act silver was demonetized.—Grant never knew he had signed such a law until months afterwards. Neither of our senators knew they were voting for such a law. The effect of the law was this by way of illustration: Suppose one of your citizens is indebted, say \$10,000, to meet this obligation he has \$3,000 worth of wheat and \$5,000 worth of corn, but the government prohibits the sale of his corn or it is burned up. In such a case the citizen is put to considerable trouble to meet his obligation. The way it affects the people is this: property is high when money is plenty, and property is low when money is scarce. To illustrate: suppose the people, when silver was demonetized, had five hundred millions to carry on their business with; suppose that volume was decreased one-half, would there not be a depreciation in property to that extent? If two men have \$500 dollars each to buy a piece of property with, will that property not bring more than if there was but one? Or, if neither one has any money to buy with, what will it bring?
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TELEGRAPHIC.
WAR WHISPERS.
THE ARMISTICE NOT YET AGREED UPON.
POLITICAL NOTES.
Moonshiners in Sangamon County.
A Dastardly Effort to Destroy Credit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—S 30 a. m.—An armistice has not yet been arranged. The Porte has received the Russian answer to the Turkish communication proposing an armistice, intimating that negotiations must be conducted on the basis of eventual peace conditions. The Porte has not yet replied.
Constantinople, Jan. 11.—The reply of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish commander-in-chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question, at present, of an armistice without a basis for peace.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—Russian journals, commenting on the capture of the Turkish army in Shikpa Pass, point out that this is an evidence, that Turkish power of resistance is utterly broken, and remark that the Cabinets at both Constantinople and London must understand the necessity of recognizing in the approaching negotiation the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—An organized effort seems to have been made of late to spread abroad distressing rumors of financial embarrassments in this city. So wild and reckless have the news-mongers become that to-day reports were current on the street that two or three of the staunchest of Chicago's jobbing houses had suspended, or would suspend, and that one of the heaviest of New York firms was on the verge of bankruptcy. The rumors were followed up, and not one authentic fact was discovered. These efforts to break down credit are doubtless put forth by financial wreckers, who hope thus to bear prices of real estate, and produce and provisions, and to make a handsome speculation out of the results of their crime. Public sentiment is becoming aroused on the subject, and summary punishment will be meted out to the mongers of false reports should they be discovered, without the intervention or delay of the law. The directors of the board of trade are making efforts to ferret out the originators of these commercial scandals, intending to expel them from membership when found.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—This afternoon a tramp entered the basement of Furnall's bagging factory, 256 and 258 Water street, Brooklyn, and was ordered away. When going out he struck a match against a bag of jute, and in a moment it was in flames, which rapidly extended in the lower part of the factory. There were 150 girls employed in the upper part, who had a narrow escape from being suffocated and burned, the passage ways being burned in flames. They all escaped without accident by windows which opened on the roof of a neighboring shed. The flames were confined to the lower part of the building. Loss, \$8,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The best informed politicians from North Carolina say that Senator Merrimon will be appointed by Gov. Vance, Chief Justice of the State, in place of Judge Pearson, deceased, and in such event the indications are that either R. T. Dorth, of Goldsboro, or James M. Leeche, of Lexington, will be Merrimon's successor in the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Tuesday night a negro named Rice was taken out of jail in St. Francisville, West Feliciana, and hanged by a party of white men. Rice was charged with killing Tom West, democratic candidate for sheriff, a few days before the election in November, 1876, and fled, but recently gave himself up and was lodged in jail at St. Francisville.
HARTFORD, Jan. 11.—The insurance commission, this morning, made an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Charter Oak life insurance company, and a temporary injunction. The judge granted the injunction and ordered the officers into court, Monday next, to show cause, if any, why the application should not be granted.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 11.—Revenue Agent Col. Thos. J. Grimeson and Col. L. W. Shepherd, Deputy United States Collector of Sangamon and Logan counties, to-day made a seizure of a perfectly equipped moonshine distillery at a farm about three miles from Pleasant Plains, in this county, and arrived at night with the contraband apparatus. It was owned and operated on his premises by Jacob Klatz, a well-to-do German farmer, assisted by Michael Sassenberger, a practical distiller. Both men were arrested and brought here, and gave bond to appear in the United States Court Monday. About twenty gallons of very superior apple brandy was found with the apparatus. The work was so quietly carried on that little suspicion was aroused even in the neighborhood, the only suspicious circumstance being that visitors are often observed to be drunk on leaving the place. Klatz fully admits his guilt, and says he has been running the gin-corn three years. He manufactured only apple brandy from the product of his orchard adjoining the still.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Returns from a special election for county officers, held in Georgetown county, on the 8th inst., indicate the election of the whole republican ticket, which is composed exclusively of colored men. The negro vote was as solid as at any election held since reconstruction.

ON A STRIKE.—For some weeks past the saloon-keepers of this city have made repeated efforts to induce the council to reduce the license fee for selling liquor. Council steadily refused to take any steps backward till two weeks ago, when by a vote of four to two the clerk was ordered to prepare an ordinance reducing the license to \$180 a year, or \$10 a month from the present rate. Last Monday night the ordinance was before council for final passage when it was found that the board was equally divided on the question. This gave the casting vote to Mayor Bishop, and he promptly decided that there should be no reduction. As the result of this action two of the saloons have struck. The Magill House saloon was closed on Wednesday, and Barb Lillard's saloon will close to-morrow evening. The saloon-keepers say they cannot keep open under such a heavy expense as \$600 a year for license. The Public is glad of it. The city would be the gainer financially and morally were there not a saloon in it. Thank God that the effect of the temperance work is being felt. After next April we hope to see every saloon in the city closed.—Clinton Public.

THE Canadian Dominion last year felt the pressure of the financial situation severely. Eighteen hundred and ninety business failures, with liabilities of \$25,500,000, were reported during the year.
In town lots, at bed-rock prices, in a city of steady and healthy growth, can neither shrink in value, burn up or blow away; and savings deposited in this class of property will, sooner or later, give to the depositor a home, secure to himself, his wife and children, against the exactions of landlords and creditors in the day of adversity. I have desirable residences in different parts of the city, among them some twenty on South Water Street, within three blocks of the center of business, and I am now throwing open for sale a considerable number of choice lots on North Water Street, in the heart of the city, very convenient to business, which I will sell at such prices and on such terms of payment as will put a good lot within the reach of every thrifty citizen who may wish to own a home.

H. B. DUFFIE,
At the Office of Warren & Duffie,
Dec. 10—d&wt
Two doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of croup. I have used a great many different cough remedies, but have found only so efficient as Dr. Marshall's.
J. W. SPELMAN,
Elkhart, Ind.
Sold by all druggists.
Jan 9—d&wt
During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health.—Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute its inward march, that more wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Doctor A. J. Stoner, Druggist, Decatur, Ill.
Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it. Jan 10—d&wt
Blackskin Caviar, the best and cheapest goods in the market for men and boys, at LINN & SCROGGS,
Nov. 12—d&wt
Our Druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for croup, colds, etc. It has no equal. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. [9—d&wt
Ladies' Mitts, Underwear and Merino. The only place you can buy such goods to your advantage is at M. Goldman's.
Dec. 14—d&wt
Wanted.—Homes for six girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven years.
Dec 13—d&wt
Pike, the jeweler, has removed to his old stand, at Armstrong's drug store.—Watch repairing a specialty.
Jan. 3—d&wt

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.
We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed to you and will continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.
30,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the chest and lungs or lame back or side, Shiloh's Pectoral Friction gives prompt relief. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.
BLACKBERRY, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.
Dec 14—d&wt
Newest Patterns of Smith's "ENGLISH" Tapestry Ingrains, \$1.00 per yard, at Dec 24—d&wt LINN & SCROGGS.
P. T. Locke is selling the Chickering, Haines and Decker Pianos, and the Estey and Packard Organs.
Nov 19—dft
Chickering and Haines Pianos, at very low prices, at Locke's Music Parlor.
Nov. 5 dft
Go to Pratt's for fresh meats, turkeys, chickens, oysters, and choice butter—37 North Church St. [Jan 8—dft
The Great Popularity of the "Old Dominion" Buck Gloves and Gauntlets has induced parties, both in Decatur and surrounding towns, to sell inferior gloves under this name. None are genuine unless stamped "Gen. Old" on the inside, and to be had only of LINN & SCROGGS.
What shall I get for a Christmas present?—get a pair of nice slippers at Barber & Baker's. [Dec 2—d&wt
MARKET REPORT.
DECATUR, ILL., JAN. 12, 1878.
GRAIN MARKET.
FLOUR—White Wheat selling per hundred lbs. \$3.25
Feed Flour—White Wheat selling per hundred lbs. 3.00
CORN MEAL—White selling..... 2.00
CORN—Yellow, new, selling..... 1.00
SHORTS—Per hundred, selling..... 25.00
CORN—Old, selling..... 25.00
WHEAT—New, selling..... 1.00
POTATOES—Early Rose..... 40
POTATOES—Late Rose..... 40
BUTTER—Per lb..... 17.00
EGGS—Per dozen..... 17.00
LARD—Selling..... 12 1/2
SIDE-LARD—Selling..... 12 1/2
HAMS—Selling..... 12 1/2
CHICKENS—Per dozen..... 1.00
TURKEYS—Dressed..... 1.00
CABBAGES—Per dozen..... 20.00
CANTERBURY—Selling..... 50.00
NEW ORLEANS—Per bushel..... 7.00
TIMOTHY HAY—Per ton..... 1.00
FAT CATTLE—Per cwt..... 3.00
CORN—New, selling..... 1.00
WHEAT—New, selling..... 1.00
HIDES—Per lb..... 10
TALLOW—Per pound..... 10

HO FOR TEXAS!
Overmire & Kaufman
—ARE NOW—
AGENTS
FOR THE
Real Estate and Colonization Co.
OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.
Good land, located with perfect title, can be had for less than
40 CENTS PER ACRE.
Patent for land furnished signed by the Governor of the State.
Now is the Golden Moment to Invest.
For circulars and full particulars, call on or write to
OVERMIRE & KAUFMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS,
DECATUR, ILLS.
Jan. 17, 1877—wtf
IN BANKRUPTCY—No. 2102.
TRUSTEES TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of John M. Babin, of Hammond, in the county of Platt and State of Illinois, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their claims and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, before James T. Deane, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
C. S. MARSHALL as Messenger, Southern District of Illinois. [Jan 11—d&wt
Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of one execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, in favor of Samuel McElbert and against Abraham H. Corman and William L. Hammer, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest in the estate of Lot No. two (2), block No. two (2), commencing at the corner of said lot, and containing about seventy (70) feet, thence north twenty-one (21) feet nine (9) inches, thence east twenty-one (21) feet, thence west twenty-one (21) feet, and to the place of beginning—the same being in Allen, Maltby & Co.'s Addition to the city of Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois. Taken as property of the said William L. Hammer, which I shall offer at public sale at the west door of the Court House, in Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, in said state, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.
This 24th day of December, A. D. 1877.
M. FORTMYER,
Sheriff Macon county, Illinois.
Dec. 24—d&wt
FOR SALE.
In consequence of my removal from the city, I will sell cheap a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, including: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and other household goods, at a low price. Also will sell horse and buggy. Call on or write to
J. W. SMITH,
Dec. 24—dft

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.
ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE,
25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
ABOUT TWENTY SETS
ALASKA MINK, SEAL AND MINK FURS,
AT LESS THAN COST.
Our Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES and BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.
Balance of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.
Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods, reduced.
A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.
Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878—d&wt

S. EINSTEIN'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF
DRY GOODS!
I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK ALPACAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc., at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of
NOTIONS!
and Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—
NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET
Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878—d&wt

BUY THE BOSS
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
—AND—
WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS!
As they are To-day the Leading Instruments of the World.
I will call your attention to the prominence of these instruments at the International Exhibition of 1876, as every make of instrument there was awarded medals of honor, but simply mention the fact of their exhibition at the Centennial of our last State Fair, in their superior degree of excellence in all their details.
Every Instrument is warranted for Five Years.
I also have other makes of
PIANOS!
which I will sell for \$100 and up, in cash, Terms cash. Monthly or quarterly payments allowed.
Second-Hand Instruments taken in part payment for new ones.
A large stock of ORGANS always on hand for rent.
For further particulars send for price-list, or call at my office.

C. B. PRESCOTT,
Post Office Block, Decatur, Illinois.
Dec. 10, 1877—d&wt
SAVE YOUR MONEY
—BY BUYING—
HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIDDLE'S,
COURT HOUSE BLOCK.
Rich Silver-plated Casters;
Silver-plated Table Knives and Forks in Sets;
Tea and Table Spoons;
Beautiful French Bronze Lamps;
French China Tea Sets;
All kinds of Cut and Common Glassware.
TOYS—
AMERICAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, CHINESE.
Come and see us. We don't care so much about prices as we do to reduce the stock.

M. A. MYER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND
Fresco Painter!
GLAZIER,
GRAINER AND PAPER HANGER.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Shop over Quinlan & Rye's Carpet Store, East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.
M. A. MYER
Jan 17—dft
Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of one execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, in favor of D. F. Parker and against Frederick Aboltz, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: Lot seven (7), in block three (3), in Packard's Addition to the city of Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois. Taken as property of the said Frederick Aboltz, which I shall offer at public sale at the west door of the Court House in Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, in said state, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.
This 14th day of December, A. D. 1877.
M. FORTMYER,
Sheriff Macon county, Illinois.
Dec. 18—dft

MASS MEETING.
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ARRESTED.
Marshal Pring on the charge residence of woman living Prairie and V about nine o'clock away. When found everything Two men claim emerge from There is to be Justice Peake
Wanted.
property in lot in Decatur Apply at this
House Du in receipt of of Peru, Ind (years) con his house w with all its was so com family had
Query.
mon tobacco Bros. (Send price?)
Notice.
jewelry by stock, Jewelry, S cal Instru cash only line may by give
Jan 11—d
Below Articles, Dec. 14
Old P
change f Store, W Nov 17
Never
bought a yoe a bo Dec 1
A Lay
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If the
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The Daily Republican.
H. K. WARRICK, J. N. MORSE.
HANSEN & MOSSER PUBLISHERS,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1878.
Last Monday the new officers of the City of Philadelphia entered upon the discharge of their duties. The president of the common council in his address stated that the municipal debt was so small that it only cost the city \$5,000,000 annually to pay the interest. Singularly enough, he did not extend the usual congratulations of the season.
It would appear that the volume of trade between the United States and Brazil is sufficient to authorize the establishment of a regular line of steamers, such as has been projected. In 1877 our imports from Brazil were valued at \$43,496,041, and the exports to that country were \$7,498,118.
During last quarter the Postmaster General says there were more than 200 Post Offices in the South which have so increased their business as to become what is called Presidential offices—that is, offices the Postmasters of which have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Judge Key considers that this indicates an increase in the prosperity of that section.
The London Times says: "IT COULD NOT BE CALLED IN ANY SENSE REPUDIATION IF SILVER WERE MADE THE SOLE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES TO-MORROW." Who are the men who accuse their countrymen of dishonor by this act while this great organ of English opinion scolds the idea of such a thing?
The Illinois State Temperance Reform Club has issued the following call for a State Temperance Convention:
To the Temperance Reform Clubs, also the Red Ribbon, Blue Ribbon, Royal Purple, Washingtonians and Christian Temperance Union Clubs of Illinois:
We cordially invite you to send delegates to meet with us in State Convention to be held in Joliet the 20th of next February.
We wish to make one grand united effort of the temperance reform in Illinois. By combining our efforts, giving and receiving advice, making plans for the future, we hope with God's help to accomplish a noble work in the great cause of temperance.
K. J. HAMMOND, President.
522 West Madison Street, Chicago, Secretary.

In this United States there actually appears to exist a large class of citizens who take a stand for more money—greenbacks, silver, gold, for all three, they don't care which—and apparently hope in some way to load down their pockets with lucre, not by act of their own, but by act of Congress. These men own little or nothing as a rule, have no claims against anybody and owe much. Still they sit in public places and talk about hard times, the disorganized state of national finance, and suggest remedies—"Remonetization of silver!" "Unlimited coinage!" "Inflation of greenbacks!" "More money!" They would see warehouses filled with the precious stuff, and then go in and load up until their backs were green with packs of greenbacks, and their knees bending under the weight of coin. Aye, but would they? Not much.—The warehouse door would have its lock, and on the lock would exist the horrible inscription:
"Work is the key.
That opens me."
The following is the text of the silver bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate:
Be it enacted, etc., SECTION 1. That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1873, on which there shall be devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under the existing law.
SEC. 2.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
The amendments proposed by the senate committee, strikes out all after the word "contract," in the first section, providing for the deposit of bullion in the mints, etc., and substitutes the following:
And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 per month nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined into such dollars, and any gain of seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury, as provided under the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

For the purpose of counteracting the influence of the great silver mass meeting held here a short time since, Prof. Sumner of Yale college, was sent for to make a speech last Monday. The professor came. He labored long and assiduously to convince these western idiots, as the Times calls them, of the great evil to flow from the monetization of silver. He went into an exhaustive analysis of the relative values of gold and silver and dwelt long and raised hands in horror, in fact shed tears of sorrow, over the idea that the government should monetize silver and thereby pay off the foreign bondholders in a depreciated money. Silver is not worth as much by eight cents on the dollar as gold, and if silver should be monetized, then the government could pay off the English and German bondholders with silver and thereby cheat them out of eight cents on every dollar. He said it would be an act of repudiation and bad faith. *Bad faith is it!* Let us see. During the war when the government was struggling for existence, we asked these same bondholders to buy our bonds and thereby assist us in feeding and clothing the army. Not much, they said. We want none of the bonds of such a government. The consequence was that our bonds were carried by our own people. When the war was over then these foreign bondholders said, Oh, yes, we will take your bonds, we will buy them.—Then it was that the bonds were called in by the government and sold to these foreign chaps. The first bonds, it will be remembered, were in single denominations, so that any one who had 50 or 100 dollars could buy a bond; but the new bonds were made so large that the masses of the people could not touch them. This issue was taken largely by these foreign capitalists. It will also be remembered that when these bonds were issued they were made payable in coin, and the coin was gold and silver. The holders of the bonds understood perfectly that the government could pay the bonds in gold or silver. We had substantially equal amounts of each to pay with. In 1873 Dr. Linderman, who has charge of the mints of the United States, went to Europe and spent a few months in Germany and England. On his return he proposed a bill, which was submitted to a few senators and members of congress. The bill looked innocent enough on its face. The doctor winked at the chosen members of congress and senators and they winked at him. The bill was introduced and rushed through both houses without attracting much attention, and became a law. Long after it became a law a large majority of the members of congress learned for the first time that by the act silver was demonetized.—Grant never knew he had signed such a law until months afterwards. Neither of our senators knew they were voting for such a law. The effect of the law was this by way of illustration: Suppose one of your citizens is indebted, say \$10,000, to meet this obligation he has \$3,000 worth of wheat and \$5,000 worth of corn, but the government prohibits the sale of his corn or it is burned up. In such a case the citizen is put to considerable trouble to meet his obligation. The way it affects the people is this: property is high when money is plenty, and property is low when money is scarce. To illustrate: suppose the people, when silver was demonetized, had five hundred millions to carry on their business with; suppose that volume was decreased one-half, would there not be a depreciation in property to that extent? If two men have \$500 dollars each to buy a piece of property with, will that property not bring more than if there was but one? Or, if neither one has any money to buy with, what will it bring?
Silver was demonetized in the interest of capital; it was to make money dear and property cheap. It was in the interest of the bondholders. When money is plenty the former pays the merchant, the merchant pays the laborer, but when money is scarce the former spends but little, but what he does spend he has to borrow at the bank and pay interest, or buy on a credit. The merchant has to borrow and pay interest to go east to buy of the laborer or buy on time. The laborer has to buy on time of the manufacturer or borrow and pay per cent. Finance has paid the German indemnity and paid her own debt and has, to-day, \$12 per capita, and the people are prosperous. But suppose she had struck out of existence half the money of the country, as we have done, what would have been the consequence? Just what we see here, banks breaking, merchants breaking, business stagnated and poverty and ruin threatening the people. It may be a little disappointment to pay the bonds of the government in what we agreed to pay them in, but if congress will monetize silver and give us twice the amount of money to pay with that we now have, it does not seem that there will be any great deal of bad faith about it. Prof. Sumner or any other paid money-piece of the bondholder to the contrary notwithstanding.
MORE ANON.

Dr. Cowley, the naturalist of the Hayden Survey, does not seem to care for company. On the door of his office at Washington is the inscription:—"Notice to Visitors.—Blessings brighten as they take their flight, and the walls are hung with such mottoes as these: 'Exeat Omnes,' 'He who robs me of my time confers the charm of his personal presence at the expense of science.' 'Freedom from interruption cannot give.' 'Brevity is the soul of wit in visiting.' 'The simple fact of a door has a certain suggestiveness.'"
For a Christmas present get a pair of these fine albums, at Barber & Baker's, Dec. 2—d&wtf

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.
PROF. SUMNER ON REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.
For the purpose of counteracting the influence of the great silver mass meeting held here a short time since, Prof. Sumner of Yale college, was sent for to make a speech last Monday. The professor came. He labored long and assiduously to convince these western idiots, as the Times calls them, of the great evil to flow from the monetization of silver. He went into an exhaustive analysis of the relative values of gold and silver and dwelt long and raised hands in horror, in fact shed tears of sorrow, over the idea that the government should monetize silver and thereby pay off the foreign bondholders in a depreciated money. Silver is not worth as much by eight cents on the dollar as gold, and if silver should be monetized, then the government could pay off the English and German bondholders with silver and thereby cheat them out of eight cents on every dollar. He said it would be an act of repudiation and bad faith. *Bad faith is it!* Let us see. During the war when the government was struggling for existence, we asked these same bondholders to buy our bonds and thereby assist us in feeding and clothing the army. Not much, they said. We want none of the bonds of such a government. The consequence was that our bonds were carried by our own people. When the war was over then these foreign bondholders said, Oh, yes, we will take your bonds, we will buy them.—Then it was that the bonds were called in by the government and sold to these foreign chaps. The first bonds, it will be remembered, were in single denominations, so that any one who had 50 or 100 dollars could buy a bond; but the new bonds were made so large that the masses of the people could not touch them. This issue was taken largely by these foreign capitalists. It will also be remembered that when these bonds were issued they were made payable in coin, and the coin was gold and silver. The holders of the bonds understood perfectly that the government could pay the bonds in gold or silver. We had substantially equal amounts of each to pay with. In 1873 Dr. Linderman, who has charge of the mints of the United States, went to Europe and spent a few months in Germany and England. On his return he proposed a bill, which was submitted to a few senators and members of congress. The bill looked innocent enough on its face. The doctor winked at the chosen members of congress and senators and they winked at him. The bill was introduced and rushed through both houses without attracting much attention, and became a law. Long after it became a law a large majority of the members of congress learned for the first time that by the act silver was demonetized.—Grant never knew he had signed such a law until months afterwards. Neither of our senators knew they were voting for such a law. The effect of the law was this by way of illustration: Suppose one of your citizens is indebted, say \$10,000, to meet this obligation he has \$3,000 worth of wheat and \$5,000 worth of corn, but the government prohibits the sale of his corn or it is burned up. In such a case the citizen is put to considerable trouble to meet his obligation. The way it affects the people is this: property is high when money is plenty, and property is low when money is scarce. To illustrate: suppose the people, when silver was demonetized, had five hundred millions to carry on their business with; suppose that volume was decreased one-half, would there not be a depreciation in property to that extent? If two men have \$500 dollars each to buy a piece of property with, will that property not bring more than if there was but one? Or, if neither one has any money to buy with, what will it bring?
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TELEGRAPHIC.
WAR WHISPERS.
THE ARMISTICE NOT YET AGREED UPON.
POLITICAL NOTES.
Moonshiners in Sangamon County.
A Dastardly Effort to Destroy Credit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—S 30 a. m.—An armistice has not yet been arranged. The Porte has received the Russian answer to the Turkish communication proposing an armistice, intimating that negotiations must be conducted on the basis of eventual peace conditions. The Porte has not yet replied.
Constantinople, Jan. 11.—The reply of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish commander-in-chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question, at present, of an armistice without a basis for peace.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—Russian journals, commenting on the capture of the Turkish army in Shippa Pass, point out that this is an evidence, that Turkish power of resistance is utterly broken, and remark that the Cabinets at both Constantinople and London must understand the necessity of recognizing in the approaching negotiation the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—An organized effort seems to have been made of late to spread abroad distressing rumors of financial embarrassments in this city. So wild and reckless have the news-mongers become that to-day reports were current on the street that two or three of the staunchest of Chicago's jobbing houses had suspended, or would suspend, and that one of the heaviest of New York firms was on the verge of bankruptcy. The rumors were followed up, and not one authenticating fact was discovered. These efforts to break down credit are doubtless put forth by financial wreckers, who hope thus to bear prices of real estate, and produce and provisions, and to make a handsome speculation out of the results of their crime. Public sentiment is becoming aroused on the subject, and summary punishment will be meted out to the mongers of false reports should they be discovered, without the intervention or delay of the law. The directors of the board of trade are making efforts to ferret out the originators of these commercial scandals, intending to expel them from membership when found.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—This afternoon a tramp entered the basement of Furness's bagging factory, 256 and 258 Water street, Brooklyn, and was ordered away. When going out he struck a match against a bag of jute, and in a moment it was in flames, which rapidly extended in the lower part of the factory. There were 150 girls employed in the upper part, who had a narrow escape from being suffocated and burned, the passage ways being burned in flames. They all escaped without accident by windows which opened on the roof of a neighboring shed. The flames were confined to the lower part of the building. Loss, \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The best informed politicians from North Carolina say that Senator Merrimon will be appointed by Gov. Vance, Chief Justice of the State, in place of Judge Pearson, deceased, and in such event the indications are that either R. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, or James M. Leech, of Lexington, will be Merrimon's successor in the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Tuesday night a negro named Rice was taken out of jail in St. Francisville, West Feliciana, and hanged by a party of white men. Rice was charged with killing Tom West, democratic candidate for sheriff, a few days before the election in November, 1876, and fled, but recently gave himself up and was lodged in jail at St. Francisville.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 11.—Revenue Agent Col. Thos. J. Grimeson and Col. L. W. Shepherd, Deputy United States Collector of Sangamon and Logan counties, to-day made a seizure of a perfectly equipped moonshine distillery at a farm about three miles from Pleasant Plains, in this county, and arrived at night with the contraband apparatus. It was owned and operated on his premises by Jacob Klatz, a well-to-do German farmer, assisted by Michael Sassenberger, a practical distiller. Both men were arrested and brought here, and gave bond to appear in the United States Court Monday. About twenty gallons of very superior apple brandy was found with the apparatus. The work was so quietly carried on that little suspicion was aroused even in the neighborhood, the only suspicious circumstance being that visitors are often observed to be drunk on leaving the place. Klatz fully admits his guilt, and says he has been running the gin-corn three years. He manufactured only apple brandy from the product of his orchard adjoining the still.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Returns from a special election for county officers, held in Georgetown county, on the 8th inst., indicate the election of the whole republican ticket, which is composed exclusively of colored men. The negro vote was as solid as at any election held since reconstruction.

ON A STRIKE.—For some weeks past the saloon-keepers of this city have made repeated efforts to induce the council to reduce the license fee for selling liquor. Council steadily refused to take any steps backward till two weeks ago, when by a vote of four to two the clerk was ordered to prepare an ordinance reducing the license to \$180 a year, or \$10 a month from the present rate. Last Monday night the ordinance was before council for final passage when it was found that the board was equally divided on the question. This gave the casting vote to Mayor Bishop, and he promptly decided that there should be no reduction. As the result of this action two of the saloons have struck. The Magill House saloon was closed on Wednesday, and Barb Lillard's saloon will close to-morrow evening. The saloon-keepers say they cannot keep open under such a heavy expense as \$600 a year for license. The Public is glad of it. The city would be the gainer financially and morally were there not a saloon in it. Thank God that the effect of the temperance work is being felt. After next April we hope to see every saloon in the city closed.—Clinton Public.

THE Canadian Dominion last year felt the pressure of the financial situation severely. Eighteen hundred and ninety business failures, with liabilities of \$25,500,000, were reported during the year.
In town lots, at bed-rock prices, in a city of steady and healthy growth, can neither shrink in value, burn up or blow away; and savings deposited in this class of property will, sooner or later, give to the depositor a home, secure to himself, his wife and children, against the exactions of landlords and creditors in the day of adversity. I have desirable residences in different parts of the city, among them some twenty on South Water Street, within three blocks of the center of business, and I am now throwing open for sale a considerable number of choice lots on North Water Street, in the heart of the city, very convenient to business, which I will sell at such prices and on such terms of payment as will put a good lot within the reach of every thrifty citizen who may wish to own a home.

H. B. DUFFIE,
At the Office of Warren & Duffie,
Dec. 10—d&wtf
Two doses of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup completely cured my child of a severe case of croup. I have used a great many different cough remedies, but have found only so efficient as Dr. Marshall's.
J. W. SPELMAN,
Elkhart, Ind.
Sold by all druggists.
Jan 9—d&wtf
WORDS OF WARNING!
During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health.—Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute its inward march, that more wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tur, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case of asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup or whooping cough, which will not yield more readily to this great medicinal remedy than any other. If caught in time, it is sure to be speedily cured, ask your Druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tur, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. For sale by Doctor A. J. Stoner Druggist, Decatur, Ill.
Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe. Extremely palatable. No physic required. Costs 25 cents. Try it. Jan 10—d&wtf

Blackskin Caviar, the best and cheapest goods in the market for men and boys, at LINN & SCRIBNER'S.
Nov. 12—d&wtf
Our Druggists all say they have never sold any medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for croup, colds, etc. It has no equal. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. [9—d&wtf
Ladies' Mitts, Underwear and Merino. The only place you can buy such goods to your advantage is at M. Goldman's.
Dec. 14—d&wtf
Wanted.—Homes for six girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven years.
Dec 13—d&wtf
Pike, the jeweler, has removed to his old stand, at Armstrong's drug store.—Watch repairing a specialty.
Jan. 3—d&wtf

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.
We are authorized to guarantee the remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed to you and will continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

30,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the chest and lungs or lame back or side, Shiloh's Pectoral Friction gives prompt relief. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.
HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.
Dec 14—d&wtf
Newest Patterns of Smith's "ENGLISH" Tapestry Ingrains, \$1.00 per yard, at Dec 24—d&wtf LINN & SCRIBNER'S.
P. T. Locke is selling the Chickering, Haines and Decker Pianos, and the Estey and Packard Organs.
Nov 19—d&wtf
Chickering and Haines Pianos, at very low prices, at Locke's Music Parlor.
Nov. 5—d&wtf
Go to Pratt's for fresh meats, turkeys, chickens, oysters, and choice butter—37 North Church St. [Jan 9—d&wtf

MARKET REPORT.
DECATUR, ILL., JAN. 12, 1878.
GRAIN MARKET.
FLOUR—White Wheat selling per hundred lbs. \$3.25
Feed Flour—White selling per hundred lbs. 3.00
CORN MEAL—White selling per hundred lbs. 2.00
SHORTS—Per hundred, selling 1.00
CORN—Old shelled, 25¢
WHEAT—New, 1.00
BAKED PRODUCE.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40¢
Butter—Per lb., 17¢
EGGS—Per dozen, 17¢
LARD—Selling 10¢
SIDE-LARD—Selling 12¢
HAMS—Selling 10¢
CHICKENS—Per dozen 1.00
TURKEYS—Dressed, 2.00
CABBAGES—Per dozen 20¢
ORANGES—Selling 50¢
NEW ORLEANS—Per bushel 7.00
TIMOTHY HAY—Per ton 1,000.00
FAT CATTLE—Per cwt. 3.00
HOGS—Per cwt. 3.00
WOL—Per cwt. 3.00
HIDES—Per cwt. 3.00
SHEEP—Per cwt. 3.00
TALLOW—Per pound 30¢

HO FOR TEXAS!
Overmire & Kaufman
—ARE NOW—
AGENTS
FOR THE
Real Estate and Colonization Co.
OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.
Good land, located with perfect title, can be had for less than
40 CENTS PER ACRE.
Patent for land furnished signed by the Governor of the State.
Now is the Golden Moment to Invest.
For circulars and full particulars, call on or write to
OVERMIRE & KAUFMAN,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.
DECATUR, ILLS.
Jan. 17, 1877—wtf

IN BANKRUPTCY—No. 2102.
TRUSTEES TO GIVE NOTICE. That on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of John M. Babin, of Hammond, in the county of Platt and State of Illinois, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their claims and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, before James C. Leake, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
C. S. MARSHALL as Messenger, Southern District of Illinois. [Jan 11—d&wtf

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of one execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, in favor of Samuel McElbert and against Abraham H. Corman and William L. Hammer, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest in the estate of Lot No. two (2), block No. two (2), commencing at the corner of said lot, and thence north seventy (70) feet, thence east twenty (20) feet, thence south seventy (70) feet, thence west twenty (20) feet, to a point in the place of beginning the same being in Allen, Maltby & Co.'s Addition to the city of Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois. Taken as property of the said William L. Hammer, which I shall offer at public sale at the west door of the Court House, in Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.
This 24th day of December, A. D. 1877.
M. FORSTMEYER,
Sheriff Macon county, Illinois.
Dec. 24—d&wtf
FOR SALE.
In consequence of my removal from the city, I will sell cheap a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, including: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and other household goods, at a low price. Also will sell horse and buggy. Call on or write to
J. W. SMITH.
Dec. 24—d&wtf

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.
ONE-PRICE CASH HOUSE,
25 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
ABOUT TWENTY SETS
ALASKA MINK, SEAL AND MINK FURS,
AT LESS THAN COST.
Our Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK SILKS, BLACK CASHMERES and BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.
Balance of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.
Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods, reduced.
A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.
Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878—d&wtf

S. EINSTEIN'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF
DRY GOODS!
I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK ALPACAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc., at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of
NOTIONS!
and Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—
NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET
Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878—d&wtf

BUY THE BOSS
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
—AND—
WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS!
As they are To-day the Leading Instruments of the World.
I will call your attention to the production of these instruments at the International Exhibition of 1876, as every make of instrument there was awarded medals of honor, but simply mention the fact of their exhibition off the barrels of our last State Fair, in their superior degree of excellence in all their details.
Every Instrument is warranted for Five Years.
I also have other makes of
PIANOS!
which I will sell from \$100 up to \$1,000, in cash, Terms cash. Monthly or quarterly payments allowed.
Second-Hand Instruments taken in part payment for new ones.
A large stock of ORGANS always on hand for rent.
For further particulars send for price-list, or call at my office.

C. B. PRESCOTT,
Post Office Block, Decatur, Illinois.
Dec. 10, 1877—d&wtf
SAVE YOUR MONEY
—BY BUYING—
HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LIDDLE'S,
COURT HOUSE BLOCK.
Rich Silver-plated Casters; Silver-plated Table Knives and Forks in Sets; Tea and Table Spoons; Beautiful French Bronze Lamps; French China Tea Sets; All kinds of Cut and Common Glassware.
TOYS—
AMERICAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, CHINESE.
Come and see us. We don't care so much about prices as we do to reduce the stock.

M. A. MYER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND
Fresco Painter!
GLAZIER,
GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Shop over Quinlan & Rye's Carpet Store, East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.
M. A. MYER.
Dec. 17—d&wtf
Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of one execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Illinois, in favor of D. F. Parker and against Frederick Aholtz, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: Lot seven (7), in block three (3), in Packard's Addition to the city of Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois. Taken as property of the said Frederick Aholtz, which I shall offer at public sale at the west door of the Court House in Decatur, in Macon county, Illinois, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.
This 13th day of December, A. D. 1877.
M. FORSTMEYER,
Sheriff Macon county, Illinois.
Dec. 13—d&wtf

CITY DEPARTMENT.
Cheap Charley's fear not!
A FULL line of cotton figures, at Nick At Abel & Loc finest selection of retail Illinois.
TAYLOR'S back tends promptly to Armstrong's drug.

Stor that terr avoid a consump Dr. Pierce's Golden As a cough remedy by druggists.
FRANK HAINES ces of Prof. Dav sometime in Febru Phillips, whose t short to admit of

THE hardest p come, and for this not provided the Jewel" should be brated hard coal R. C. Crocker, wh heating and cool coal or wood. The new stoves should before purchasing
MASS MEETING ing there is to rally at the count pieces of the Refo will be addressed and others. The ing to enliven the vited, and a lnp pected.

TEMPERANCE posts.—Last eve perance opened t two extremes w was held at Jan street, which was was an occasio interesting addi Harris, of Colum the subject of te cantically, and whisky used wou ous drugs. An ed by Rev. J. earnest appeal on the right sid election. Mr. Theo. Nelson stirring remark good people w were trying to also made by J Monroe and Al the pledge, and cellent one.
A meeting w Mill Chapel, w it, and showed part of the ten eality to put work. Somec pledge at the dressed by M Potter, Micha Williams.

ARRESTED Marshal Pring on the charge residence of woman living Prairie and V about nine o away. When found everyth Two men clai emerge from There is to be Justice Peake
Wanted— property in lot in Decat Apply at the
House Du in receipt of of Peru, Ind (or years) con his house w with all its was so com family had
Query?— mon tobac Bros. "Sen price?"
Notice— jewelry bi stock, com Jewelry, 8 cal Instru cash only line may by give
Jan 11—d Below Articles, Dec. 14
Old P change f Store, W Nov 17
Never bought a yoe a bo Dec 1
A L. A. S. El
If the not on a Dec 1
Dec 1

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Cheap Charley's motto: "De just, and fear not!"

A FULL line of choice groceries, at bottom figures, at Niedermeyer's.

At Abol & Locke's may be found the finest selection of carpet goods in central Illinois.

TAYLOR'S hack is now on duty, and attends promptly to all orders. Slate at Armstrong's drug store.

Not that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

FRANK HAINES has procured the services of Prof. David Swing to lecture here sometime in February in place of Wendell Phillips, whose time in the west is too short to admit of his coming here.

THE hardest part of winter is yet to come, and for this reason those who have not provided themselves with a "Crown Jewel" should do so at once. This celebrated hard coal base-burner is sold by It. C. Crocker, who has also a full line of heating and cooking stoves, for either coal or wood. Those proposing to obtain new stoves should see his splendid stock before purchasing.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening there is to be a grand temperance rally at the court house, under the auspices of the Reform Club. The meeting will be addressed by D. L. Dunn, Esq., and others. There will also be good singing to culminate the exercises. All are invited, and a large turn-out may be expected.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS AT THE OUTPOSTS.—Last evening the friends of temperance opened fire on the enemy at the two extremities of the city. A meeting was held at James Chapel, on West Main street, which was very fully attended, and was an occasion of much interest. A very interesting address was delivered by Dr. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio, who treated the subject of temperance somewhat scientifically, and showed that most of the whisky used was a compound of poisonous drugs. An address was also delivered by Rev. J. R. Locke, who made an earnest appeal to the voters to be found on the right side at the approaching city election. Mr. Locke was followed by Theo. Nelson in some interesting and stirring remarks. He hoped that all good people would encourage those who were trying to reform. Remarks were also made by Rev. J. A. Hall, L. F. Monroe and Alf. Bailey. Several signed the pledge, and the meeting was an excellent one.

A meeting was also held at the Rolling Mill Chapel, which had the right ring to it, and showed a determined spirit on the part of the temperance people of that locality to push forward the temperance work. Some twenty-five signed the pledge at this meeting, which was addressed by Messrs John Cassell, Clark Potter, Michael Skelly, — Scott and Peter Williams.

ARRESTED FOR BERTHOUD.—To-day Marshal Pringle arrested John Blackburn on the charge of having broken into the residence of Nancy Broadway, a colored woman living on Jackson street, between Prairie and William streets, last night about nine o'clock, while the woman was away. When Miss Broadway returned she found everything turned upside down.—Two men claim that they saw Blackburn emerge from the house and go away.—There is to be a hearing of the case before Justice Peake this afternoon.

Wanted.—To exchange, a residence property in Taylorville, for a house and lot in Decatur, with difference in cash.—Apply at this office.

HOCK BURIED.—Mr. Gilbert Howell is in receipt of a letter from U. P. Folger, of Peru, Ind., who lived here a number of years) containing the information that his house was burned a few nights ago, with all its contents. The destruction was so complete that, Mr. F. says, the family had barely time to escape.

Query.—Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seed of North Carolina" at the same price? [Jan 11-78-dly]

Notice.—As I wish to retire from the jewelry business, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at first cost, for cash only. All desiring anything in my line may be convinced that I mean what I say by giving me a call.

J. L. KIRKMAN, 24 Merchant St., Decatur, Ill. Jan 11-d&wt

Below Cost.—Toys, Dolls and Fancy Articles, for the holidays. I intend to sell below cost. M. GOLDMANN. Dec. 14-d&wt

Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new ones, at Goldstein's Music Store, Water street, Decatur, Ill. Nov 17-

Never too Late.—If you have not bought a cloak for the winter, I can sell you a better cloak for less money than any other house. M. GOLDMANN. Dec. 14-d&wt

A large lot of new Prints just received at S. Einstein's. Jan 3-dly

If there are any ladies whose names are not on our Business Directory, we should be pleased to have them favor us with the same before the first of January. Dec 13-d&w LINN & SCRUGGS.

THE ANSBACK-BROOKER TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Defense.

Wm. Shorb called: Knew Sam Dychus in his life time. Saw him in Brooker & McClure's saloon on the afternoon of his death. Was talking with McClure when Brooker came along and Dychus soon came in. Mr. Brooker told Dychus that he must go out, as he wanted no more trouble with him. Sam said he would not go; but Brooker told him he must go out, and he finally went, but soon came back. Dychus drew a pistol and cocked it, telling Brooker that if he approached him he would shoot him.—Witness met Dychus near the door, when the latter said he was a gentleman and was bound to be treated as such. Witness said to Dychus I don't know anything about your troubles. He then crossed the street, and as he stopped upon the walk by Straley's store he heard a crash and a pistol shot; he stopped a moment, then went on home, and returned after supper. Did not go into the billiard-room that night.

Cross-examined.—As he left the saloon he remembers seeing no person except Mr. Millsbaugh; he was facing the east. Did not remember whether he spoke to Millsbaugh or not. Was not in the billiard hall that afternoon. Heard some one say that Dychus was shot. This was two minutes after the crash and shot. A crowd gathered very quick. Came back in a little more than half an hour. Went into the saloon where they were holding a post mortem examination of Dychus.

John Brooker recalled: Witness said that when Ansbach handed him the pistol he said here is the pistol that he shot at Brooker with. And when he asked who, Ansbach said Dychus.

Thomas Lee called: Met Dychus about ten minutes before he was killed near Millikin's bank; he was talking to John McEvoy. Dychus caught witness by the arm, and he said he had been having trouble with Brooker, and was going to give him—that is, Brooker—a rattle.—Dychus said Brooker had been talking about Mike Blackett.

John Brooker recalled: It was after he returned from taking Ansbach and Brooker to the State's office that he knew that Dychus was shot. It was probably ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting.

John McEvoy called: Met Dychus on the sidewalk near the foot of the stairs leading from Justice Hughes' office. Dychus said that he was going down to clean out Brooker & McClure, and was going to take James Brewer along to keep the dogs off while he did the work.

John Gross called: Is a pattern and model maker. Drew a diagram shown him to represent Brooker & McClure's building on the scale of one-fourth inch to the foot, and explained what certain figures and marks indicated. Knew Sam Dychus, also Ansbach and Brooker. Saw Dychus standing near the saloon of Brooker & McClure. He was talking with Policeman Wilkinson, saw him about 1 o'clock, passing Mr. "Murderer's" shop; afterward saw him in the saloon in question; saw Brooker strike Dychus, and both fell; in falling the screen made a crash; a second afterwards heard the report of a pistol; Brooker was striking at Dychus; saw Ansbach right after the report of the pistol; came from behind the screen to the prostrate men and stooped over them; showed a heel mark on the top of the bar; Ansbach remained stooping a second or two; heard no pistol shot while Ansbach was stooping down, nor afterward.

Cross-examined.—Saw Ansbach's step back a step or two after he rased up from stooping; saw no one jump over the bar; saw Ansbach pass something to Brooker; when he first saw Ansbach he was two or three feet from the feet of the men lying upon the floor; when witness first saw Ansbach he was a little west of the feet of Dychus; Ansbach handed something to Brooker about as soon as the latter arrived; saw Brooker and Condon there; Brooker had got up before Ansbach gave the pistol to Brooker; Ansbach was west of Dychus, and Brooker was on the east when the pistol was passed from the former to the latter.

David Adams called: Knew Samuel Dychus; saw him near the rear end of Eli Brennenman's saloon on the afternoon of his death; he was asking James Brewer for his pistol; Brewer gave him the pistol; Dychus then said he was going over to kill Brooker, and wanted James to go with him; saw him come west and turn toward Brooker's saloon; in ten minutes heard of his death.

Daniel Egbert called: Was clerking in a billiard hall for Brooker & McClure on the third of July last; saw Charles Cook there in the afternoon; he was practicing on the tables and reading the papers; showed where he noticed Cook last in the room; heard a crash and a shot in the saloon below; young Cook was at the time standing on the landing of the stairs; witness went into the saloon when he heard the crash; did not see Cook in the saloon; the report of the shot was at the time when Cook was standing on the turn of the stairs; on entering the saloon saw Brooker behind the bar putting on his coat; saw Brooker, Condon and Forestier there; Ansbach was behind the counter with his coat off; was fixing a billiard table when he heard the crash, and when he heard the pistol shot he started down; when witness started he saw Cook at the stairway; thought it took him nearly two minutes to go down stairs.

John Millsbaugh called: Is a tin and copper-smith; knows Ansbach and Brooker; saw Dychus in the Senate saloon; he was cursing and swearing at Brooker; Brooker was trying to get Dychus to go away; Dychus said he would be d—d if he would go; the conversation was in the back room; as witness went up to the bar Dychus stood near the clock; when Brooker ordered him out he drew a revolver and cocked it, and told Brooker that if he came near him he would kill him; Shorb was with him; as Shorb went

out he crossed the street; witness met James W. Clark as he went out; while standing outside he heard Brooker trying to get Dychus to go out; soon heard a crash and a pistol shot; after a moment witness went in; saw Dychus lying on the floor; indicated where he saw Brooker and Ansbach; saw Brooker and Condon there.

Cross-examined.—Showed the door at which Shorb went out; thought that Shorb crossed the street; did not see Brooker put on his coat; did not know whether or not Brooker had a coat on; indicated by raps the time which elapsed between the crash and the time of his entering the building; witness went in before Clark, if he went in at all; saw Dychus lying near the door; did not see Clark any more that day.

Andrew Kopler called.—Was a member of the grand jury that found an indictment against Ansbach and Brooker; remember a witness, by the name of Cook, testifying before the jury. Gave the substance of Cook's testimony before the grand jury in August last.

Thomas Weaver called: Was living on Wood street and working for Straley on the day when Dychus was killed; was on the west side of Straley's building; when the shot was fired he went north a little and crossed the street to the saloon, going in at the middle east door.

Cross-examined: Did not know whether he swore in this court upon a hearing of Ansbach and Brooker; on a writ of habeas corpus, to having talked with Charles Cook about the murder.

Augustus Ansbach called.—Am 31 years of age and married. In July last was tending bar for Brooker & McClure. Dychus came to the saloon frequently; saw him there in the forenoon of the third of July; saw him there about half past three of the same day; he came in with a Mr. Warren and wanted a drink; Warren called for beer and Dychus for whisky; Warren laid down a nickel and took his beer; Dychus wanted to know why he could not get a drink. Ansbach said he could not give credit for whisky. Dychus was mad. In an altercation with Brooker he drew a pistol on him; Brooker told him to get out; policeman Wilkinson took Dychus away; he soon returned; Brooker again told him to get out of the house; Dychus then drew his pistol and cocked it; Brooker then went behind the counter and got a billy, and came out and struck Dychus, as Dychus was drawing a pistol, which staggered him, and Brooker then struck Dychus with his fist, and knocked him down, breaking the screen; Brooker fell on top of Dychus, and was in the act of striking him. When the two fell and the screen broke witness heard a pistol shot. He then jumped over the counter, and took a revolver from the hand of Dychus and gave it to Brooker when he came in. In answer to counsel witness said he did not kill Dychus. The billy with which Brooker struck Dychus was left at the saloon by a gentleman from St. Louis some two months before the death of Dychus, and had hung behind the counter ever since. The revolver in court had at one time been left at the saloon by Dychus.

Cross-examined.—When Brooker struck Dychus Chris Brown and an old gentleman were at the bar. Did not know the old gentleman; witness showed the position in which Dychus held the pistol when Brooker struck him. The blow from Brooker turned Dychus partly round, and the blow from Brooker's fist knocked Dychus down, and he and Brooker fell together. Witness jumped over the counter and went to the men and took the pistol from between their bodies. Brooker was the first man to come in after the shot was fired.

At the conclusion of this witness's testimony, court adjourned to 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Court opened at 8 o'clock, Judge Nelson presiding.

Evidence for the defense continued.

William K. Brooker, one of the defendants, called.—Am one of the firm of Brooker & McClure, of the Senate saloon. Ansbach was a bar-tender in the saloon on the third of July last; knew Samuel Dychus by sight; did not consider him a patron of his saloon; had told him a month before the third of July that he did not want him there; Dychus came to the saloon in the forenoon of the third of July; a man by the name of Warren was with him; Warren called for drinks; beer for himself and whisky for Dychus. Warren laid down a nickel, which only paid for the beer. Witness told them he was selling no drinks on credit; Dychus went out; he came in again in the afternoon and was noisy; witness ordered him out; Dychus said he would go when he got ready, and drew a pistol; pistol was not cocked at that time; Dychus passed out at a side door and told witness if he would come out he would get away with him; witness replied that he wanted no trouble with him; Dychus was talking with policeman Wilkinson, and went away with him. In a short time Dychus returned and passed into the saloon; witness went into the saloon and told him to go out; Dychus passed a few steps from where he stood and drew a pistol from his pocket and cocked it; pointed the pistol at witness, who stepped behind the bar and took a billy and went to where Dychus was standing and struck him with the billy; this blow staggered Dychus, and witness then struck him with his fist; the blow with his fist knocked Dychus against a screen, which went down with him, and witness went down upon him with his knees astride of Dychus. No shot was fired while he was in that position; the report of the pistol was about two or three seconds after the crash of the screen; witness found the billy upon his right arm when he got up. The blow with the fist broke it so that he wore splints for six weeks; did not know that Dychus was shot until fifteen minutes afterwards; when he left the saloon witness did not know that Dychus was

hurt otherwise than being stunned by the fall; did not own the billy; never had it in his hand until the day of the killing, discharged no pistol; had no pistol in his hand that day. Witness did not recollect that Dychus tried to use his hands after falling to the floor; thinks the whole affair happened inside of ten seconds.

Cross-examined.—Witness could not remember how he was dressed that day; did not have on a white apron; was sure he did not have on white pants for he had none. Testimony as to position on the floor same as in direct examination to Mr. Buckingham. In answer to Mr. Crea, only one pistol shot was discharged; felt a cold chill run up his back when the pistol was discharged; showed how Dychus held the pistol; as soon as witness saw that the blow from the billy was not going to knock Dychus down, he struck him as hard as he could with his fist, and he struck the floor nearly flat on his back; witness followed him to the floor as quick as he could; Ansbach handed the pistol to the officer about six seconds after Dychus fell; showed where Ansbach stood when the pistol was passed to the officer; when witness got up he walked to the south end of the bar, and then turned and walked toward Dychus; had stood there half a minute, when Brooker took him to the squire's office. The day was a warm one; witness was thinly clad; was in his shirt sleeves.

R. E. Durfee called.—Has known Augustus Ansbach eight or ten years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; knows Brooker by sight; never heard anything to his prejudice as a peaceable and orderly citizen.

Cross-examination.—Knows the sentiments of people generally; had never heard the reputation of Ansbach in regard to peace and good order discussed; was not conversant with opinions of brewers and that class of men; knew Ansbach since he lived in Decatur, which is over a year; witness did not know the reputation of Brooker for peace and good order; had never heard it discussed; knew the reputation of Ansbach in regard to peace and good order; his reputation is good.

William Young called.—Has known Ansbach eight years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; had never heard the character of Brooker in that regard discussed.

P. B. Caldwell called.—Has known Ansbach several years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; same statement as to Brooker.

Martin Foustinger called.—Has known Ansbach seven or eight years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; the same as to Brooker; only he had known him a shorter time.

S. M. Straley called.—Knew both defendants and their reputation for peace and good order; it is good.

R. Liddle called.—Is a store-keeper; his back door is about 20 feet from the back door of the Senate saloon; did not know the sentiments of the public as to the character of defendants for peace and good order.

James Colady called.—Testified as being acquainted with defendants and a knowledge of their reputation for peace and good order, and pronounced it good.

James Canler called.—Testified to the same facts.

Franklin Priest called by prosecution: Was foreman of the grand jury last August; witness gave testimony of Cook before the grand jury as to how he (Cook) got into the saloon.

Jesse W. Hamka called by the prosecution.—Was a member of the grand jury last August. This witness also gave the evidence of Cook before the grand jury substantially the same as given by Mr. Priest. Both sides have rested their case.

Col. J. F. Webb then addressed the jury, analyzing the evidence in the case in a critical manner.

At the conclusion of Col. Webb's address, counsel for defense waived all argument, which of course cut off further argument by the prosecution, and court adjourned to 1 o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of court the jury received their instructions and retired for deliberation.

THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

JANES CHAPEL.

Rev. J. R. Locke, the pastor, will hold service at 10½ in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday school at 9 o'clock in the morning. All are invited.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at the regular hours, morning and evening, by the rector, Rev. Stephen phen H. Grunberry.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

General class meeting at 9 o'clock.—Preaching by the pastor, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. The public are invited to all the services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Public worship to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, subject in the evening, "The Value of a Man." Sunday school at 2 p. m.—W. E. Nelson, superintendent.

UNIVERSITY CHURCH.

There will be service at this church morning and evening, at the regular hours. Preaching by Rev. S. S. Hebbard. Subject in the evening, "Hard Times."

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHAPEL.

Rev. S. MacBarny, pastor, will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "Impure newspapers." You are cordially invited. Seats free. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Masonic.—The regular meeting of Mason Lodge No. 8, A., F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp. Installation of officers. Members of Ionic Lodge and visiting brethren are cordially invited.

W. W. FORSTER, W. M.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alexander Brett, of Hickory, is soon to leave the county for Kansas, and has advertised his property for sale on the 26th inst. Mr. B. has been a resident of Macon county about forty years, and now goes to help build up another new county.

Masquerade Ball.—A masquerade ball will be held by the Concordia Club, Jan. 16th, 1878. Tickets for sale by B. Stine, H. Mueller and L. W. Ehrman. Dec 28-dtd

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—A public examination of teachers will be held in Decatur, on Friday, Jan. 18th, 1878, and regularly thereafter on the third Friday of each month. JOHN TRAINER, County Sup't.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has sold largely and been universally recommended by druggists as a cure for Heart Disease, and has given satisfaction, as can be seen by reference to a letter received from F. W. Kinsman, druggist, Augusta, Maine:

"Having sold at retail more than a gross of your HEART REGULATOR, I take pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction in every case I have heard from. Almost every day I receive testimonials similar to the one enclosed."

F. W. KINSMAN.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a circular containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. [Jan 9-d&w]

The Superiority of the "Hersome Gaiter" over all other shoes of similar fastenings, has induced irresponsible parties to copy the name and style as near as possible, in order to sell their common or inferior goods. Remember the name, "Hersome Gaiter," is stamped on the lining of every pair, and sold only by BARNES & BAKER. All others are mere imitations and frauds.

Dec. 13-dtd

Just received, the latest WINTER FASHIONS at Linn & Scruggs'. Dec. 1-d&wt

Goldberg sells the best quality of Germantown Yarn, Berlin Zephyr, Canvas Slippers and Patterns; knit goods, such as Hoods and Scaques, for children; Sea Fashions for ladies in all colors, at lower prices than any other house. Dec. 14-d&wt

Home-made Stockings—the best article to be found, at M. Goldmann's. Dec. 14-d&wt

LECTURES! AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Prof. Edward S. Morse OF MASSACHUSETTS, will deliver TWO LECTURES—AT THE—OPERA HOUSE, IN—Thursday and Friday Evenings, Jan. 17th and 18th.

FIRST LECTURE: Japan and Japanese.

SECOND LECTURE: FROM THE LOWEST FORM OF LIFE TO THE HIGHEST OR MAN.

Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Abbott's. Jan. 5, 1878-dtd

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of the application of David P. Blwood and Daniel H. Blwood, to be adjudged bankrupts; that as such assigned Provisional Assignee of their estates; and that all parties indebted to them must make payment to the undersigned as such assignee.

JOSEPH MILLS, Provisional Assignee. Jan. 9, 1878-dtd

EVER VICTORIOUS

The Steinway Piano!

The Geo. Steok & Co. Piano, The Mathushek Piano, The J. & C. Fisher Piano, The Von Minden Piano, THE MASON & HANLIN Cabinet Organ! The Peloubat, Polton & Co.'s STANDARD ORGAN, (with charming "Campanella" Stop). AND THE NATIONAL ORGAN, can be seen tried, compared and bought at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, at J. GOLDSTEIN'S Music Store, NO. 4 WATER ST. Dec. 22-dtd Decatur, Illinois.

Grand Clearance Sale OF FURNITURE!!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN Elegant Stock of Spring Goods, the DECATUR FURNITURE CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at their RETAIL WAREHOUSES, on the West Side of the New Square, THEIR—MAMMOTH STOCK OF CHOICE FURNITURE, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class retail establishment. Dec. 22, 1877-d&wt

A NEW LOT OF CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, FURS, CASSIMERES, AND EVERYTHING CHEAP, At the Popular Dry Goods House of LINN & SCRUGGS, DECATUR ILLINOIS.

OUR STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS Now Complete. "HARD-PAN" PRICES. They all go to FERRISS'S SHOE STORE for entire satisfaction in foot-gear. L. L. FERRISS, BOOT AND SHOEIST, Decatur, Illinois.

Exclusive Agent In Decatur for BURT'S BOOTS AND SHOES. LATEST STYLES NOW ON HAND. NOW SELLING GOODS SATISFACTORILY TO EVERYBODY. COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Dec. 18, 1877-dtd

J. H. LEWIS & CO. HAVE IN STOCK BLACKING CASES, DRESSING CASES FOR GENTLEMEN, DRESSING CASES FOR LADIES, POCKET BOOKS—NEW STYLES, INK STANDS, MUSTACHE CUPS, GIFT CUPS. WILLOW WORK STANDS, WORK BASKETS, WRITING DESKS, SHELL BOXES, WORK BOXES, GLASS BOXES. HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, CARTS, SLEDS, CHAIRS, ROCKERS. The Choicest Assortment of DOLLS! We have ever shown for the least money. J. H. LEWIS & CO., Opera House Block. Dec. 20, 1877-dtd

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS! —SUCH AS— Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewelry Cases, and Pictures, Positively at Cost for Ten Days, at J. M. STOOKEY & CO.'S, No. 17 East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois. Dec. 26, 1877-d&wt

ALL Wool Super Carpets at 70c. Best all wool Super. 75c. Extra Super. 80c. Best Tapestry Brussels. 90c. Best English Tap. Brussels. 1.10 Good Body Brussels. 1.25 Best 1.35

Oil cloths at reduced rates. Dec 12-d&wt Linn & Scruggs.

Kid Gloves, Gauntlets and Gloves, very cheap, at M. GOLDMANN. Dec. 14-d&wt

LOT FOR SALE. 1/2 of Block 2, with a Co's Addition to street and runs through to the Warsaw road. It will be sold cheap for cash. Oct 26-dtd

BURT'S SHOES. THEY ARE THE BEST. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM. Oct. 30, 1877-dty

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Cheap Charley's motto: "De just, and fear not!"

A FULL line of choice groceries, at bottom figures, at Niedermeyer's.

At Abol & Locke's may be found the finest selection of carpet goods in central Illinois.

TAYLOR'S hack is now on duty, and attends promptly to all orders. Slate at Armstrong's drug store.

Not that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

FRANK HAINES has procured the services of Prof. David Swing to lecture here sometime in February in place of Wendell Phillips, whose time in the west is too short to admit of his coming here.

THE hardest part of winter is yet to come, and for this reason those who have not provided themselves with a "Crown Jewel" should do so at once. This celebrated hard coal base-burner is sold by H. C. Crocker, who has also a full line of heating and cooking stoves, for either coal or wood. Those proposing to obtain new stoves should see his splendid stock before purchasing.

MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening there is to be a grand temperance rally at the court house, under the auspices of the Reform Club. The meeting will be addressed by D. L. Dunn, Esq., and others. There will also be good singing to culminate the exercises. All are invited, and a large turn-out may be expected.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS AT THE OUTPOSTS.—Last evening the friends of temperance opened fire on the enemy at the two extremities of the city. A meeting was held at James Chapel, on West Main street, which was very fully attended, and was an occasion of much interest. A very interesting address was delivered by Dr. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio, who treated the subject of temperance somewhat scientifically, and showed that most of the whisky used was a compound of poisonous drugs. An address was also delivered by Rev. J. R. Locke, who made an earnest appeal to the voters to be found on the right side at the approaching city election. Mr. Locke was followed by Theo. Nelson in some interesting and stirring remarks. He hoped that all good people would encourage those who were trying to reform. Remarks were also made by Rev. J. A. Hall, L. F. Monroe and Alf. Bailey. Several signed the pledge, and the meeting was an excellent one.

A meeting was also held at the Rolling Mill Chapel, which had the right ring to it, and showed a determined spirit on the part of the temperance people of that locality to push forward the temperance work. Some twenty-five signed the pledge at this meeting, which was addressed by Messrs John Cassell, Clark Potter, Michael Skelly, — Scott and Peter Williams.

ARRESTED FOR BERTHOUD.—To-day Marshal Pringle arrested John Blackburn on the charge of having broken into the residence of Nancy Broadway, a colored woman living on Jackson street, between Prairie and William streets, last night about nine o'clock, while the woman was away. When Miss Broadway returned she found everything turned upside down.—Two men claim that they saw Blackburn emerge from the house and go away.—There is to be a hearing of the case before Justice Penke this afternoon.

WANTED.—To exchange, a residence property in Taylorville, for a house and lot in Decatur, with difference in cash.—Apply at this office.

HOWEY BURNED.—Mr. Gilbert Howell is in receipt of a letter from U. P. Folger, of Peru, Ind., (who lived here a number of years) containing the information that his house was burned a few nights ago, with all its contents. The destruction was so complete that, Mr. F. says, the family had barely time to escape.

Query.—Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price? [Jan 11-78-dly]

Notice.—As I wish to retire from the jewelry business, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., at first cost, for cash only. All desiring anything in my line may be convinced that I mean what I say by giving me a call.

J. L. KIRKREY,
24 Merchant St., Decatur, Ill.
Jan 11-dewt

Below Cost.—Toys, Dolls and Fancy Articles, for the holidays. I intend to sell below cost. M. GOLDMANN.
Dec. 14-3dewt

Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new ones, at Goldstein's Music Store, Water street, Decatur, Ill.
Nov 17-

Never too Late.—If you have not bought a cloak for the winter, I can sell you a better cloak for less money than any other house. M. GOLDMANN.
Dec. 14-dewt

A large lot of new Prints just received at S. Einstein's.
Jan 3-dly

If there are any ladies whose names are not on our Business Directory, we should be pleased to have them favor us with the same before the first of January.
Dec 13-dew Linn & Scruggs.

THE ANSBACK-BROOKER TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Defense.

Wm. Shorb called: Knew Sam Dychus in his life time. Saw him in Brooker & McClure's saloon on the afternoon of his death. Was talking with McClure when Brooker came along and Dychus soon came in. Mr. Brooker told Dychus that he must go out, as he wanted no more trouble with him. Sam said he would not go; but Brooker told him he must go out, and he finally went, but soon came back. Dychus drew a pistol and cocked it, telling Brooker that if he approached him he would shoot him.—Witness met Dychus near the door, when the latter said he was a gentleman and was bound to be treated as such. Witness said to Dychus I don't know anything about your troubles. He then crossed the street, and as he stopped upon the walk by Straley's store he heard a crash and a pistol shot; he stopped a moment, then went on home, and returned after supper. Did not go into the billiard-room that night.

Cross-examined.—As he left the saloon he remembers seeing no person except Mr. Millsbaugh; he was facing the east. Did not remember whether he spoke to Millsbaugh or not. Was not in the billiard hall that afternoon. Heard some one say that Dychus was shot. This was two minutes after the crash and shot. A crowd gathered very quick. Came back in a little more than half an hour. Went into the saloon where they were holding a post mortem examination of Dychus.

John Brooker recalled: Witness said that when Ansbach handed him the pistol he said here is the pistol that he shot at Brooker with. And when he asked who, Ansbach said Dychus.

Thomas Lee called: Met Dychus about ten minutes before he was killed near Millikin's bank; he was talking to John McEvoy. Dychus caught witness by the arm, and he said he had been having trouble with Brooker, and was going to give him—that is, Brooker—a rattle.—Dychus said Brooker had been talking about Mike Blackett.

John Brooker recalled: It was after he returned from taking Ansbach and Brooker to the State's office that he knew that Dychus was shot. It was probably ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting.

John McEvoy called: Met Dychus on the sidewalk near the foot of the stairs leading from Justice Hughes' office. Dychus said that he was going down to clean out Brooker & McClure, and was going to take James Brewer along to keep the dogs off while he did the work.

John Gross called: Is a pattern and model maker. Drew a diagram shown him to represent Brooker & McClure's building on the scale of one-fourth inch to the foot, and explained what certain figures and marks indicated. Knew Sam Dychus, also Ansbach and Brooker. Saw Dychus standing near the saloon of Brooker & McClure. He was talking with Policeman Wilkinson, saw him about 1 o'clock, passing Mr. "Murderer's" shop; afterward saw him in the saloon in question; saw Brooker strike Dychus, and both fell; in falling the screen made a crash; a second afterwards heard the report of a pistol; Brooker was striking at Dychus; saw Ansbach right after the report of the pistol; came from behind the screen to the prostrate men and stooped over them; showed a heel mark on the top of the bar; Ansbach remained stooping a second or two; heard no pistol shot while Ansbach was stooping down, nor afterward.

Cross-examined.—Saw Ansbach's step back a step or two after he rased up from stooping; saw no one jump over the bar; saw Ansbach pass something to Brooker; when he first saw Ansbach he was two or three feet from the feet of the men lying upon the floor; when witness first saw Ansbach he was a little west of the feet of Dychus; Ansbach handed something to Brooker about as soon as the latter arrived; saw Brooker and Condon there; Brooker had got up before Ansbach gave the pistol to Brooker; Ansbach was west of Dychus, and Brooker was on the east when the pistol was passed from the former to the latter.

David Adams called: Knew Samuel Dychus; saw him near the rear end of Eli Brennenman's saloon on the afternoon of his death; he was asking James Brewer for his pistol; Brewer gave him the pistol; Dychus then said he was going over to kill Brooker, and wanted James to go with him; saw him come west and turn toward Brooker's saloon; in ten minutes heard of his death.

Daniel Egbert called: Was clerking in a billiard hall for Brooker & McClure on the third of July last; saw Charles Cook there in the afternoon; he was practicing on the tables and reading the papers; showed where he noticed Cook last in the room; heard a crash and a shot in the saloon below; young Cook was at the time standing on the landing of the stairs; witness went into the saloon when he heard the crash; did not see Cook in the saloon; the report of the shot was at the time when Cook was standing on the turn of the stairs; on entering the saloon saw Brooker behind the bar putting on his coat; saw Brooker, Condon and Forestier there; Ansbach was behind the counter with his coat off; was fixing a billiard table when he heard the crash, and when he heard the pistol shot he started down; when witness started he saw Cook at the stairway; thought it took him nearly two minutes to go down stairs.

John Millsbaugh called: Is a tin and copper-smith; knows Ansbach and Brooker; saw Dychus in the Senate saloon; he was cursing and swearing at Brooker; Brooker was trying to get Dychus to go away; Dychus said he would be—d if he would go; the conversation was in the back room; as witness went up to the bar Dychus stood near the clock; when Brooker ordered him out he drew a revolver and cocked it, and told Brooker that if he came near him he would kill him; Shorb was with him; as Shorb went

out he crossed the street; witness met James W. Clark as he went out; while standing outside he heard Brooker trying to get Dychus to go out; soon heard a crash and a pistol shot; after a moment witness went in; saw Dychus lying on the floor; indicated where he saw Brooker and Ansbach; saw Brooker and Condon there.

Cross-examined.—Showed the door at which Shorb went out; thought that Shorb crossed the street; did not see Brooker put on his coat; did not know whether or not Brooker had a coat on; indicated by raps the time which elapsed between the crash and the time of his entering the building; witness went in before Clark, if he went in at all; saw Dychus lying near the door; did not see Clark any more that day.

Andrew Kopler called.—Was a member of the grand jury that found an indictment against Ansbach and Brooker; remember a witness, by the name of Cook, testifying before the jury. Gave the substance of Cook's testimony before the grand jury in August last.

Thomas Weaver called: Was living on Wood street and working for Straley on the day when Dychus was killed; was on the west side of Straley's building; when the shot was fired he went north a little and crossed the street to the saloon, going in at the middle east door.

Cross-examined: Did not know whether he swore in this court upon a hearing of Ansbach and Brooker; on a writ of habeas corpus, to having talked with Charles Cook about the murder.

Augustus Ansbach called.—Am 31 years of age and married. In July last was tending bar for Brooker & McClure. Dychus came to the saloon frequently; saw him there in the forenoon of the third of July; saw him there about half past three of the same day; he came in with a Mr. Warren and wanted a drink; Warren called for beer and Dychus for whisky; Warren laid down a nickel and took his beer; Dychus wanted to know why he could not get a drink. Ansbach said he could not give credit for whisky. Dychus was mad. In an altercation with Brooker he drew a pistol on him; Brooker told him to get out; policeman Wilkinson took Dychus away; he soon returned; Brooker again told him to get out of the house; Dychus then drew his pistol and cocked it; Brooker then went behind the counter and got a billy, and came out and struck Dychus, as Dychus was drawing a pistol, which staggered him, and Brooker then struck Dychus with his fist, and knocked him down, breaking the screen; Brooker fell on top of Dychus, and was in the act of striking him. When the two fell and the screen broke witness heard a pistol shot. He then jumped over the counter, and took a revolver from the hand of Dychus and gave it to Brooker when he came in. In answer to counsel witness said he did not kill Dychus. The billy with which Brooker struck Dychus was left at the saloon by a gentleman from St. Louis some two months before the death of Dychus, and had hung behind the counter ever since. The revolver in court had at one time been left at the saloon by Dychus.

Cross-examined.—When Brooker struck Dychus Chris Brown and an old gentleman were at the bar. Did not know the old gentleman; witness showed the position in which Dychus held the pistol when Brooker struck him. The blow from Brooker turned Dychus partly round, and the blow from Brooker's fist knocked Dychus down, and he and Brooker fell together. Witness jumped over the counter and went to the men and took the pistol from between their bodies. Brooker was the first man to come in after the shot was fired.

At the conclusion of this witness's testimony, court adjourned to 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Court opened at 8 o'clock, Judge Nelson presiding.

Evidence for the defense continued.

William K. Brooker, one of the defendants, called.—Am one of the firm of Brooker & McClure, of the Senate saloon. Ansbach was a bar-tender in the saloon on the third of July last; knew Samuel Dychus by sight; did not consider him a patron of his saloon; had told him a month before the third of July that he did not want him there; Dychus came to the saloon in the forenoon of the third of July; a man by the name of Warren was with him; Warren called for drinks; beer for himself and whisky for Dychus. Warren laid down a nickel, which only paid for the beer. Witness told them he was selling no drinks on credit; Dychus went out; he came in again in the afternoon and was noisy; witness ordered him out; Dychus said he would go when he got ready, and drew a pistol; pistol was not cocked at that time; Dychus passed out at a side door and told witness if he would come out he would get away with him; witness replied that he wanted no trouble with him; Dychus was talking with policeman Wilkinson, and went away with him. In a short time Dychus returned and passed into the saloon; witness went into the saloon and told him to go out; Dychus passed a few steps from where he stood and drew a pistol from his pocket and cocked it; pointed the pistol at witness, who stepped behind the bar and took a billy and went to where Dychus was standing and struck him with the billy; this blow staggered Dychus, and witness then struck him with his fist; the blow with his fist knocked Dychus against a screen, which went down with him, and witness went down upon him with his knees astride of Dychus. No shot was fired while he was in that position; the report of the pistol was about two or three seconds after the crash of the screen; witness found the billy upon his right arm when he got up. The blow with the fist broke it so that he wore splints for six weeks; did not know that Dychus was shot until fifteen minutes afterwards; when he left the saloon witness did not know that Dychus was

hurt otherwise than being stunned by the fall; did not own the billy; never had it in his hand until the day of the killing, discharged no pistol; had no pistol in his hand that day. Witness did not recollect that Dychus tried to use his hands after falling to the floor; thinks the whole affair happened inside of ten seconds.

Cross-examined.—Witness could not remember how he was dressed that day; did not have on a white apron; was sure he did not have on white pants for he had none. Testimony as to position on the floor same as in direct examination to Mr. Buckingham. In answer to Mr. Crea, only one pistol shot was discharged; felt a cold chill run up his back when the pistol was discharged; showed how Dychus held the pistol; as soon as witness saw that the blow from the billy was not going to knock Dychus down, he struck him as hard as he could with his fist, and he struck the floor nearly flat on his back; witness followed him to the floor as quick as he could; Ansbach handed the pistol to the officer about six seconds after Dychus fell; showed where Ansbach stood when the pistol was passed to the officer; when witness got up he walked to the south end of the bar, and then turned and walked toward Dychus; had stood there half a minute, when Brooker took him to the squire's office. The day was a warm one; witness was thinly clad; was in his shirt sleeves.

N. E. Durfee called.—Has known Augustus Ansbach eight or ten years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; knows Brooker by sight; never heard anything to his prejudice as a peaceable and orderly citizen.

Cross-examination.—Knows the sentiments of people generally; had never heard the reputation of Ansbach in regard to peace and good order discussed; was not conversant with opinions of brewers and that class of men; knew Ansbach since he lived in Decatur, which is over a year; witness did not know the reputation of Brooker for peace and good order; had never heard it discussed; knew the reputation of Ansbach in regard to peace and good order; his reputation is good.

William Young called.—Has known Ansbach eight years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; had never heard the character of Brooker in that regard discussed.

P. B. Caldwell called.—Has known Ansbach several years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; same statement as to Brooker.

Martin Foustinger called.—Has known Ansbach seven or eight years; knows his reputation for peace and good order; it is good; the same as to Brooker; only he had known him a shorter time.

S. M. Straley called.—Knew both defendants and their reputation for peace and good order; it is good.

R. Liddle called.—Is a store-keeper; his back door is about 20 feet from the back door of the Senate saloon; did not know the sentiments of the public as to the character of defendants for peace and good order.

James Colady called.—Testified as being acquainted with defendants and a knowledge of their reputation for peace and good order, and pronounced it good.

James Canler called.—Testified to the same facts.

Franklin Priest called by prosecution. Was foreman of the grand jury last August; witness gave testimony of Cook before the grand jury as to how he (Cook) got into the saloon.

Jesse W. Hamka called by the prosecution.—Was a member of the grand jury last August. This witness also gave the evidence of Cook before the grand jury substantially the same as given by Mr. Priest. Both sides have rested their case.

Col. J. F. Webb then addressed the jury, analyzing the evidence in the case in a critical manner.

At the conclusion of Col. Webb's address, counsel for defense waived all argument, which of course cut off further argument by the prosecution, and court adjourned to 1 o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of court the jury received their instructions and retired for deliberation.

THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

JANES CHAPEL.

Rev. J. R. Locke, the pastor, will hold service at 10½ in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday school at 9 o'clock in the morning. All are invited.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at the regular hours, morning and evening, by the rector, Rev. Stephen phen H. Grunberry.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

General class meeting at 9 o'clock.—Preaching by the pastor, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. The public are invited to all the services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Public worship to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, subject in the evening, "The Value of a Man." Sunday school at 2 p. m.—W. E. Nelson, superintendent.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

There will be service at this church morning and evening, at the regular hours. Preaching by Rev. S. S. Hebbard. Subject in the evening, "Hard Times."

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHAPEL.

Rev. S. MacBarny, pastor, will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "Impure newspapers." You are cordially invited. Seats free. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Masonic.—The regular meeting of Mason Lodge No. 8, A., F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp. Installation of officers. Members of Ionic Lodge and visiting brethren are cordially invited.

W. W. FORSTER, W. M.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alexander Brett, of Hickory, is soon to leave the county for Kansas, and has advertised his property for sale on the 26th inst. Mr. B. has been a resident of Macon county about forty years, and now goes to help build up another new county.

Masquerade Ball.—A masquerade ball will be held by the Concordia Club, Jan. 16th, 1878. Tickets for sale by B. Stine, H. Mueller and I. W. Ehrman.
Dec 28-dtd

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—A public examination of teachers will be held in Decatur, on Friday, Jan. 18th, 1878, and regularly thereafter on the third Friday of each month.

JORDA TRAINER,
County Supt.

Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR has sold largely and been universally recommended by druggists as a cure for Heart Disease, and has given satisfaction, as can be seen by reference to a letter received from F. W. Kinsman, druggist, Augusta, Maine:

"Having sold at retail more than a gross of your HEART REGULATOR, I take pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction in every case I have heard from. Almost every day I receive testimonials similar to the one enclosed."

F. W. KINSMAN.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a circular containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. [Jan 9-dewt]

The Superiority of the "Hersome Gaiter" over all other shoes of similar fastenings, has induced irresponsible parties to copy the name and style as near as possible, in order to sell their common or inferior goods. Remember the name, "Hersome Gaiter," is stamped on the lining of every pair, and sold only by BARNES & BAKER. All others are mere imitations and frauds.

Dec. 13-dtd

Just received, the latest **WINTER FASHIONS** at Linn & Scruggs'.
Dec. 1-dewt

Goldberg sells the best quality of Germantown Yarn, Berlin Zephyr, Canvas Slippers and Patterns; knit goods, such as Hoods and Scaques, for children; Sea Fashions for ladies in all colors, at lower prices than any other house.
Dec. 14-dewt

Home-made Stockings—the best article to be found, at M. Goldmann's.
Dec. 14-dewt

LECTURES!
AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Prof. Edward S. Morse
of Massachusetts, will deliver **TWO LECTURES**—AT THE—
OPERA HOUSE,
—IN—
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
Jan. 17th and 18th.

FIRST LECTURE:
Japan and Japanese.

SECOND LECTURE:
FROM THE LOWEST FORM OF LIFE TO THE HIGHEST OR MAN.

Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Abbott's, Jan. 5, 1878-dtd

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, appointed Provisional Assignee in the matter of the application of David P. Blwood and Daniel H. Blwood, to be adjudged bankrupts; that as such assigned Provisional Assignee of their estates; and that all parties indebted to them must make payment to the undersigned as such assignee.

JOSEPH MILLS
Provisional Assignee.
Jan. 9, 1878-dtd

EVER VICTORIOUS

The Steinway Piano!
The Geo. Steck & Co. Piano,
The Mathushek Piano,
The J. & C. Fisher Piano,
The Von Minden Piano,
THE MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organ!
The Peloubat, Polton & Co.'s
STANDARD ORGAN,
(with charming "Campanella" Stop).
AND THE
NATIONAL ORGAN,
can be seen tried, compared and bought at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, at
J. GOLDSTEIN'S
Music Store,
NO. 4 WATER ST.,
Dec. 22-dtd Decatur, Illinois.

Grand Clearance Sale
—OF—
FURNITURE!!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN Elegant Stock of Spring Goods, the
DECATUR FURNITURE CO.
WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR THE
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at their RETAIL WAREHOUSES, on the
West Side of the New Square,
—THEIR—
MAMMOTH STOCK
—OF—
CHOICE FURNITURE,
consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class retail establishment.
Dec. 22, 1877-dewt

A NEW LOT OF
CLOAKS,
A Large Stock of
BLANKETS,
All Grades of
FLANNELS,
Elegant Mink and Seal
FURS,
Good Body Brussels at \$1.35,
Best Body Brussels at \$1.50,
BUCKSKIN
CASSIMERES,
AND EVERYTHING CHEAP,
At the Popular Dry Goods House of
LINN & SCRUGGS
Dec. 1-dewt
DECATUR ILLINOIS.

L. L. FERRISS
Exclusive Agent
In Decatur for
BURT'S
BOOTS
AND
'SHOES.
LATEST STYLES NOW
ON HAND.
NOW SELLING
GOODS
SATISFACTORILY TO EVERYBODY.
COME AND LET US
PUT YOU IN A PAIR OF
FERRISS BOOTS
THAT WILL PRODUCE
THE HAPPY EFFECT OF
COMFORT, STYLE,
AND
DURABILITY.
Dec. 18, 1877-dtd

J. H. LEWIS & CO.
HAVE IN STOCK
BLACKING CASES,
DRESSING CASES FOR GENTLEMEN,
DRESSING CASES FOR LADIES,
POCKET BOOKS—NEW STYLES,
INK STANDS,
MUSTACHE CUPS,
GIFT CUPS.
WILLOW WORK STANDS,
WORK BASKETS,
WRITING DESKS,
SHELL BOXES,
WORK BOXES,
GLASS BOXES.
HOBBY HORSES,
WAGONS,
CARTS,
SLEDS,
CHAIRS, ROCKERS.
The Choicest Assortment of
DOLLS!
We have ever shown for the least money.
J. H. LEWIS & CO.,
Opera House Block.
Dec. 20, 1877-dtd

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!
—SUCH AS—
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Jewelry Cases,
and Pictures,
Positively at Cost for Ten Days, at
J. M. STOOKEY & CO.'S,
No. 17 East Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.
Dec. 26, 1877-dewt

BURT'S SHOES.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
Oct. 30, 1877-dty

LOT FOR SALE.
1/2 of 1/2 Block 2, with a Co's Addition to
street and runs through to the Warsaw
road. It will be sold cheap for
Oct 30-78

All Wool Super Carpets at.....	70c.
Best all wool Super.....	75
Extra Super.....	80
Best Tapestry Brussels.....	90
Good Tapestry Brussels.....	85
Best English Tap. Brussels.....	1.10
Good Body Brussels.....	1.25
Best.....	1.50

Oil cloths at reduced rates.
Dec 12-dewt Linn & Scruggs.

Kid Gloves, Gauntlets and Gloves,
very cheap, at
Dec. 14-dewt M. GOLDMANN.

